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FUTURE OF THRACE BECOMES PROBLEM FOR ALLIED POWERS

Ottoman Victory in Anatolia Raises International Questions of Acute Nature

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
By CRAWFURD PRICE

LONDON, Sept. 13—Apart from reports tending to confirm the worst that has been surmised concerning the completeness of the Greek debacle—we have to go back to the disgrace of 1897 for a parallel—the interest in Near Eastern affairs continues to center upon political developments. For the same reason probably, the desire to raise the Thracian question as a Greco-Turkish issue, the French papers continue to talk of an armistice. But events have rendered both an armistice and the Venice Conference superfluous. Hostilities are over, the Greeks have said good-by to Anatolia for generations and the situation does not even call for a peace treaty.

Drastic Action Demanded

The rest is between Turkey and the allied powers and it is satisfactory to learn that Great Britain is insisting upon drastic action for the defense of international interests. Hitherto the British Government has fallen between respect for war-time doctrines and promises and the desire to safeguard the Entente with France. The fatal results of this half-hearted policy are now self-evident. In any case, the future of Thrace cannot be dissociated from that of the Dardanelles, for they are complementary one to the other.

France already has got practically all that she can expect from intrigues with Mustapha Kemal Pasha. It is to be hoped she is satisfied with her bargain. She now stands to reap the nefarious consequences. In the Treaty of Angora she promised to support Turkish claims to Thrace. Failure to do so may cause Kemal in his present mood to denounce acquiescence in the Treaty. Events may therefore lead to a break with England.

Furthermore the Moslem mentality cannot be ignored. Islam is already deeply stirred by the victory over the Greeks and any sign of capitulation by the greater Christian powers would be fatal to British and French prestige alike. The Italians have nothing to lose in the Orient anyway. Therein lie hopes for united action.

Jugoslavs Demand Voice

What with Islam rampant, the Turks red with victory, and Great Britain individually on stronger ground as a result of the Greek defeat, France's position is not very enviable. She laid her eggs very carefully in the Near East, but the chickens came home to roost with unexpected alacrity.

British diplomacy is sincerely troubled concerning the fate of Christian minorities who are now at Kemal's mercy and engrossed with the grave problems which face European interests, but any cynic within its ranks must be chuckling inwardly at the change wrought in the situation. Britain has declined to sell her birthright to Angora for a mess of economic pottage. The Turks will respect her for it.

Meantime, Jugoslavia has demanded a voice in the next Near Eastern conference.

Rumania has already followed the same course, semi-officially.

Neither state, nor the Little Entente as a whole, wants to see the Turks back in Europe.

Geneva Offers Opportunity for Discussion of Issues Raised in the Near East

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 13—In view of the situation created by the Kemalist victory over the Greeks and the formidable nature of the new international problems which have now to be faced, importance attaches here to the proposal that the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva should be made the occasion for a meeting of leading allied statesmen to endeavor to arrange a concerted policy. Mr. Lloyd George is understood to favor the idea of being present in person, though his acceptance of the invitation which has been sent him by the Council of the League

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Hostilities have ceased in Asia Minor. The Turks have swept the coastal area (shaded on the map) clear of the Greeks and rest in triumph in Smyrna and adjacent points. The obvious threat to the peace-time arrangement in the Balkans has excited the Jugoslavs into a demand for a voice in the next Near Eastern conference and prompted Rumania to arise in defense of her only outlet to the sea. Not content with their victory in Anatolia the Turks are demanding the return of Constantinople, the Sea of Marmora and Eastern Thrace. Out of the hands of the Hellenic powers the question has temporarily passed and the problem of a settlement is once again put squarely up to the Allies.

SMYRNA IN NEED OF FOOD SUPPLIES

Immediate Import of Necessities by Water Essential, Says Near East Relief Head

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—Smyrna's population will face starvation within a week unless it is possible to import food by water immediately, according to H. J. Jaquith, managing director of the Near East Relief for the Anatolia area, who is now in the city threatened by the Turkish Nationalists.

"The situation is getting worse hourly," Mr. Jaquith cabled the Near East Relief headquarters here. "The rich farm land of the interior, normal source of the city's food supply, has been laid waste by the conflicting armies. The small supply of food left in the city by the Greeks has been consumed. Already there are 30,000 refugees without a scrap of food. None has been imported since the occupation, except that brought in by the American committees which have arranged a distribution system that is functioning smoothly.

"The Turkish military commander is co-operating and has promised that within two days the city will be adequately patrolled, permitting the general resumption of imports without the danger of riots.

"There has been no general evacuation of Greek refugees. Only those able to secure commercial passage have left Smyrna."

According to another message sent through the State Department to the Near East Relief and the American Red Cross by Mr. Jaquith and Major Davis, Red Cross commissioner in Smyrna, the Greek military authorities turned over their entire supplies to the populace before evacuation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 13—The United States destroyer Edsall has left for Smyrna, bearing a deckload of supplies, including flour and condensed milk, furnished by the Near East Relief, for the refugees stranded there. The destroyer was dispatched following receipt of urgent appeals from the American Relief Workers in Smyrna, who declared that lack of foodstuffs threatened to cause riots, and that there was the greatest suffering among the children.

Several thousand disarmed Greek soldiers will remain on the peninsula west of Smyrna between the Gulf of Smyrna and the Gulf of Scala Nova, according to the Greek military mission here, but with what is described as an adequate armed force protecting the seven-mile-wide isthmus separating the peninsula from the mainland.

BELGIUM MAKING FRESH DEMANDS

Asks Republic to Make Deposit of 100,000,000 Gold Marks in National Bank

By Special Cable

PARIS, Sept. 13—In British circles at the Reparations Commission a fairly hopeful view is taken of the situation regarding Germany's payment to Belgium. It is denied that the Belgian delegates have definitely broken off negotiations with Berlin and it is hoped that an arrangement can yet be reached. British advice is indeed to accept the German offer. This was in short to extend the six months' moratorium to 18 months. This would prolong the guarantees of the Reichsbank, the third installment to 12 months, and the last for 18 months, the amount being 270,000,000 gold marks.

If, however, the bonds are covered, it is held to be a matter of indifference, the fixing of the precise period when the guarantee shall become operative.

As for Belgium's latest demand that Germany shall make a deposit of 100,000,000 gold marks in the National Bank of Brussels, this is regarded as a new request. Hitherto there has only been a suggestion of a transference of gold to a neutral bank. In any case, the German Government possesses no gold and the Reichsbank is autonomous. If gold is insisted upon, said a high authority, it is good-by to the mark. Sept. 15 has been fixed upon as the date for the handing over of the money, but it is said that the demand was so worded that it leaves an opportunity for a German reply.

On Friday the Reparations Commission will meet again, but at the present moment it is not expected that a fresh crisis will develop.

PARIS, Sept. 13 (By The Associated Press)—France is firmly behind the Brussels Government in demanding

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$22,000,000,000 SENT ABROAD BY AMERICA IN LAST 8 YEARS

Comptroller of Currency Says United States Aids Materially in Rehabilitation of World

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 13—Charges that the United States has failed to do its share in aiding the rehabilitation of the world were answered today by D. R. Crissinger, Comptroller of the Currency, in an address here before the Indiana Bankers Association with the statement that in the last eight years this country has sent abroad nearly $22,000,000,000.

"I feel," he said, "that the present is a not inappropriate time to refer to this truly gigantic participation by our country in sustaining and stabilizing the finances of the world. There are some people in the United States who persist that our country has not done and is not doing its full part, and that the world cannot be restored and placed on the way to prosperity and order without American assistance.

"My reply to this is broadly that in the last eight years our country has made a contribution to these ends, so great that if we ourselves fully appreciated it, if we were given fair credit for it by other peoples, it would win us the bright guerdon of helpfulness, of willing co-operation and of splendid unselfishness."

Mr. Crissinger summarized American contributions to the financing of the outside world since Aug. 14, 1914, as follows:

American securities repurchased from abroad, $3,000,000,000.

American Government loans, $10,000,000,000.

Interest on Government loans, $3,000,000,000.

Dollar securities bought from foreign countries, $3,631,000,000.

Foreign money securities sold in this country, $620,000,000.

Foreign currencies bought by America, $500,000,000.

FEDERAL OFFICIALS REFUSE OVERTURE FOR SPEED IN SUIT

Rail Strikers Injunction Cannot Be Extended — Separate Peace Still Considered

CHICAGO, Sept. 13 (By The Associated Press)—Efforts of attorneys for the striking shop craft leaders to forestall the reading of additional hundreds of the 20,000 affidavits of violence, produced by the Government in supporting its injunction bill, failed again today.

The Government rejected all overtures for speeding up the case by eliminating or classifying the affidavits, and Judge James H. Wilkerson sustained the prosecution's right to the broadest latitude.

The court took occasion, however, to warn the attorneys for the Government that the temporary restraining order now in force will expire Sept. 22, and cannot be extended, even if the present hearing on an injunction to replace it is not completed.

Blackburn Esterline, assistant solicitor-general, assured the court the Government could complete its case before the time limit expired, and said he hoped to finish the reading of the affidavits by Friday night, or Saturday noon at the latest.

Donald R. Richberg, attorney for B. M. Jewell and John Scott, president and secretary-treasurer respectively of the shop crafts organizations, made several attempts this morning to check the continued story of assault and intimidation of men who replaced the strikers.

The discussion revealed that all of the evidence being presented by the Government has been gathered since the temporary restraining order was issued on Sept. 1.

While hearing on the Government's application for a permanent injunction against striking railway shopmen continued the Shop Crafts policy committee of 90 assembled again with prospects apparently favoring a vote on proposals for ending the strike on some roads on the basis of separate agreements.

A decision on part of the questions discussed in secret sessions was reached today, B. M. Jewell, head of the railway employees' department of the American Federation of Labor, announced when the committee adjourned. He promised a full statement at 6 o'clock this evening.

Mr. Jewell declined to say whether the questions already decided had to do with a settlement of the strike.

Assurance was given the executive council by R. J. Tallon, head of the Canadian shopmen, that workers on Canadian railways would hold their strike call in abeyance pending definite action by the policy committee here. A report of the wage grievances and the strike vote of Canadian shopmen was submitted to Mr. Jewell.

Henry Ford Says Federal Board Aids Profiteers

DETROIT, Sept. 13—Charges that the Interstate Commerce Commission, through its control of empty coal cars, "Is playing into the hands of coal profiteers under guise of regulations for the public good," were made here in a statement issued by Henry Ford from his offices in Dearborn.

"The same interests who own the public utilities, railroads, and mines are using the commission as part of their scheme to fleece the public and the scheme is so simple that nobody sees it," Mr. Ford's statement continued.

"The present so-called coal crisis shows up the commission. If this commission ever was useful, it now has

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Rudyard Kipling Denies Statements About War

By The Associated Press

London, Sept. 13

RUDYARD KIPLING, replying to an inquiry regarding his utterances as quoted by Clare Sheridan in the New York World, sent The Associated Press today the following telegram:

"Bateman's, Burwash, Sussex, Sept. 13

"I did not give Mrs. Sheridan an interview. I did not say the things which I see she ascribes to me, and have not discontinued the habit of saying what I wish to say over my own signature.

"RUDYARD KIPLING."

In the interview as printed in The World he was quoted as strongly criticizing America's inteness in entering the war and her course since the struggle.

HEARTY FAREWELL IS GIVEN MR. HUGHES

Expressions of Friendship Mark Departure of Party From Brazil's Capital

RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 13 (By The Associated Press)—Charles E. Hughes, United States Secretary of State, today was on his way homeward after participating in the ceremonies of opening Brazil's centenary celebration.

The U. S. S. Maryland, bearing the distinguished visitor and his party, left the harbor late yesterday amid salutes from the Brazilian forts and the international fleet here. The warship is expected to reach New York in 12 days.

Mr. Hughes' last day in Rio was one of strenuous activity. He was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the Brazilian Bar Association, then he visited the American Building and exhibits at the exposition grounds. After which he said farewell to Azevedo Marques, Foreign Minister. Later he called at the Cattete Palace to say good-by to Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, President of Brazil.

In a statement to the Brazilian press, issued after boarding the Maryland. Mr. Hughes said:

I leave Brazil with every anticipation of pleasure over my visit more than realized. You have left nothing undone to prove the sincerity and cordiality of the welcome from the Government and the people of Brazil.

It has been a rare privilege to know personally your great President and distinguished men. I have been profoundly impressed by the great achievements of the Brazilian people and their magnificent opportunities.

I am confident that the friendship between the people of Brazil and the United States will not only be abiding but constantly grow stronger.

Dr. Pessoa told the correspondent of The Associated Press, whom he received in the Cattete Palace, that the Secretary of State had "won the hearts of the Brazilian people, as well as the officials and the Government."

A score of huge wreaths of flowers from Brazilian notables, including Dr. Pessoa and Mr. Marques, were sent to the Maryland as farewell tokens of esteem.

DUTCH CABINET CRISIS PAST

By Special Cable

WAPENVELD, Sept. 13—The crisis in the Cabinet has been solved by reinstating the old Cabinet with new ministers of the navy and public works, and by cancelling the Department of Agriculture.

WETS SEEKING TO PLEDGE LAWYERS OF NEW JERSEY TO PROTECT BOOTLEGGERS

Appeal Issued for Check on "Lawless Behavior" of Enforcement Agents—Dry Leaders Denounce Assault on Constitution

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 13 (Special)—Anti-prohibitionists of New Jersey are attempting to organize a "legal bureau" of wet lawyers to protect bootleggers, although these counselors have sworn to uphold the Constitution of the United States, including, of course, the Eighteenth Amendment.

Attorneys all over the State, 2500 in number, are being bombarded with circular letters signed by R. S. Ward, president of the New Jersey division of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. The letters requesting trained legal experts to defend violators of the Volstead Act from the just prosecution of federal enforcement officers, are being mailed promiscuously, even to lawyers of good repute, apparently on the assumption that all lawyers favor modification of the Volstead Act and a return of light wines and beer.

Time to "Protect Rights"

The effrontery of the anti-prohibition organization's appeal is obvious. The letter to lawyers follows:

Dear Sir:

Outrages by prohibition and other officials have multiplied to such an extent and are of such a flagrant character that the situation has become intolerable. The rights of private individuals have been ruthlessly violated, their houses, persons, papers and effects searched without warrants all in the name of the law. In many instances assaults have marked the operations of enforcement officers. You will agree, I believe, that the time has come to put a stop to such lawless behavior.

To this end, this association is organizing a Legal Bureau, to be composed of attorneys who shall volunteer their services to protect private individuals and to bring to punishment officers who shall employ illegal and oppressive tactics in the enforcement of prohibition in every country, who will be ready to advise all victims of official outrages in what manner to proceed in order to preserve and protect their rights.

The service of members of the Legal Bureau must be gratis unless the innocent persons are able to pay counsel. We are not interested in lawful arrests nor do we have sympathy with lawbreakers. The list of the Legal Bureau will be kept standing in The Minute Man as well as given to the public press.

We ask you personally to volunteer to serve as a member of the Legal Bureau. We will appreciate any suggestions or criticisms you may care to offer in this connection.

Dry Leader Issues Reply

The Minute Man is a wet organ published monthly by the New Jersey and Pennsylvania divisions of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

Mr. Ward's appeal to the lawyers drew forth a reply from James K. Shields, state superintendent of the New Jersey Anti-Saloon League, who said, in part:

Your organization is very properly named The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment — in other words, an association against the Constitution of the United States—and you call upon the lawyers of New Jersey to volunteer their services to assist you in breaking down the effective enforcement of its provisions.

Your volunteer "Legal Bureau" is not for the purpose of seeing that the law is enforced, but to give to every man who wishes to violate it a conscious security in the backing of this so-called "Legal Bureau."

The people of New Jersey, men and women, will watch with great interest to see the names of attorneys in this State that will appear in the standing list of volunteers in your legal army to stand against the Prohibition Amendment (the Constitution of the United States).

The American Issue (published by the Anti-Saloon League) will also gladly publish this same list from month to month so that the innocent victims of officials of the United States and the State of New Jersey may receive proper assistance.

The president of the New Jersey division of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, made reply to the Anti-Saloon League superintendent by citing several alleged instances, "from memory," of "certain outrages which have recently occurred in our own State, a repetition of which we purpose to prevent by orderly legal and constitutional proceedings."

Different Aspect Given

Without going into detail, it is only necessary to state that the cases cited by Mr. Ward against prohibition agents, take on a different aspect after a talk with John D. Appleby, divisional chief, general prohibition agents for New York and New Jersey.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, at his New York City headquarters, Mr. Appleby, after looking over the wet leader's letter, said that prohibition agents, as officers of that phase of the law have the same right to make arrests, where suspicion warrants, as any policeman. In the case of Walter A. Neeley, charged by Mr. Ward with having "actually had the effrontery to commit them (two Trenton Italians) to jail himself," the Appleby comment was to the effect that a prohibition agent should, when circumstances warrant, lock a person up first, and swear out a warrant for his arrest afterward, just as a policeman does when an offender is caught in the act.

Mr. Appleby feels that any organization that deliberately attempts to break down the national prohibition laws, written into the Constitution, is guilty of defying the organic law of the United States and should be dealt with accordingly.

All Violators Alike

And furthermore, "any citizen or any person who does not like the Eighteenth Amendment and the Vol-

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EXPLORER BEGINS REMOVAL OF DATA

Donald B. MacMillan Given Warm Welcome on His Return From Baffin Land

WISCASSET, Me., Sept. 13—Geological and other specimens of great value in connection with study of the data which Donald B. MacMillan gathered in Baffin Land, were being carefully removed from the Bowdoin today, under supervision of the explorer. The personal effects of the crew, also, were being taken off the boat, which is to go into drydock at once for a thorough cleaning, following which it will sail with its commander for Provincetown, Mass., for attendance at the International Fishermen's races off Gloucester next month.

The Bowdoin will be in winter quarters at Wiscasset and during the spring will be renovated for another dash to the Arctic. According to present plans she will sail from Wiscasset in July. Dr. MacMillan is not yet in a position to discuss his objective for that trip.

Escorted up the Sheepscott River by half a hundred small craft, the schooner Bowdoin reurned here yeserday wth the members of the MacMillan Arctic expedition.

As the schooner came into sight of Wiscasset, the first sounds of blowing whisties and ringing bells reached the ears of Dr. MacMillan and his companions, and as they neared the public landing they heard the music of bands and the salute of a cannon placed there.

The streets in the vicinity of the landing were clogged with automobiles, which brought people from all directions. Fully 3000 greeted the returned explorers when they went ashore and joined the procession which marched to the common for the formal exercises.

In an address in response to the welcome extended him by the people of Wiscasset and surrounding towns Dr. MacMillan made a brief reference to the work accomplished during his 14 months in the Arctic regions.

"Our trip in some ways was a disappointment," he said, "as we were unable to negotiate Fury and Hecla Strait, owing to shoal grounds and rough ice. We found that the early charts by 'Northwest Fox' 300 years ago could not be relied upon owing to the crude instrument with which he had to work.

"At one time we sailed inland for 15 miles, and for more than 60 miles, we sailed over what had previously been charted as part of Baffin Land. The most important discovery we made was that Baffin Land is a narrow peninsula and not a great land as mapped.

"The western coast cannot be ex-

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Keystone Views ©, New York

Donald B. MacMillan and Members of His Crew on Board the Bowdoin as It Arrived at Wiscasset, Me.,

FUTURE OF THRACE BECOMES PROBLEM FOR ALLIED POWERS

(Continued from Page 1)

is necessarily subject to considerations of whether his absence from England is practicable and whether suitable arrangements in other respects can be made.

The fact that the league is considering proposals for further schemes of general international disarmament affords an excellent reason for the presence of the British Premier and there appears reason to believe that if Mr. Lloyd George is able to attend Signor Schanzer for Italy and René Viviani for France may also be there, while conversations may take place with Raymond Poincaré at Paris en route.

Thracian Question Acute

The neutral atmosphere of the League meeting should be a favorable one for discussion of the question of the future of Thrace, which has now suddenly become acute. The moment is also opportune, since this matter is geographically related to that of maintenance of the freedom of the Dardanelles, on which French policy is now happily aligned with the British. The difficulty there is that the Kemalist claims to Thrace have behind them the fact that a majority of the inhabitants of this disputed Province are undeniably non-Greek, and, although Britain and the Little Entente powers favor maintenance of the Sèvres settlement, which placed Greece in control, France is more or less committed by the Angora treaty to support the Turkish claim to a revision of the existing arrangement.

A settlement of allied policy has also to be reached regarding Mustapha Kemal's claim to access to the Sea of Marmora. At the moment a considerable portion of the Kemalist forces is concentrated on the border of the international zone which guards access to this sea and it is doubtful how far these forces would recognize its neutrality. The Greeks have been long using Marmora ports for the evacuation of their northern armies, which is undeniably a belligerent usage.

Contradiction in Terms

The Turks might found a claim for similar belligerent usage of the zone of the Straits upon Greek precedent and once they were allowed to enter it the problem of their expulsion would arise. Even were it conceded that the freedom of the Straits could still be insured with the Turks established on their Asiatic shores—a practical contradiction in terms—the possibilities of a sudden enterprise on their part against the opposite shores would not conduce to a settled peace.

Turkish diplomacy is likely to set one point off against another. One can imagine their representatives saying in effect: "You say we cannot approach the shores of the Straits, nor will you allow us to re-enter Europe. Very well, we—a victorious belligerent—are prepared to compromise. Give us a foothold in Thrace and we will observe the international character and neutrality of the Straits' zone, or alternatively let us occupy the Asia Minor shores without restriction and we will cast no envious eyes on Europe."

Those who have experience of Turkish methods will recognize the spirit of such words. It is obviously to the highest degree desirable that the Allies should be in a position to meet these arguments with a united front and Geneva appears to offer the possibility of discussions which might conduce to this end.

Pan-Islamic Demonstrations Take Place in Constantinople

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 13—The change consequent upon the triumphant march of Mustapha Kemal Pasha into Smyrna is tending to establish complete Turkish suzerainty in this city. Demonstrations that take the character of a Pan-Islamic movement are frequently occurring. For three days and nights the city has resounded with shots and Turkish regiments of cavalry have paraded through the streets of Pera, displaying marked arrogance.

The police are helpless to prevent unfortunate episodes. The offices of the newspaper Peghiam Sabah have been destroyed. One hundred thousand demonstrators in arms caused devastations in Pera and along the shores of the Bosphorus. In view of the riotous conditions prevailing General Harrington, commander of the allied forces, has issued a proclamation prohibiting all demonstrations.

France Anxious for Accord on Freedom of the Straits

By Special Cable

PARIS, Sept. 13—It is pointed out here that although the French have shown sympathy with the Turkish Nationalists they do not necessarily endorse the full Ottoman demands and are anxious to put themselves in accord with the British on certain essential points such as the freedom of the Straits. The desire for a united policy, which could be obtained by the two channel countries meeting each other halfway, is repsonsible for the suggestion that M. Poincaré and Mr. Lloyd George should meet in Paris when the British Premier passes through here on his way to Geneva.

There appears to be no substantial justification for this report, but with the mutual wish to settle a course, it is possible that something will be arranged for this week-end.

In the same way a report has sprung up that Eleutherios Venizelos is about to return to Athens. The truth is that this is anticipating events. Mr. Venizelos, who was holiday-making in Engadine, went to a town in the center of Switzerland where he could more readily follow the news of the Near East. He will doubtless be in Paris during the next few days and if he is requested by the Nation to return he will do so.

In the meantime, all information available here, though mostly coming from Turkish sources, points to the utter collapse of the Greek forces. It is difficult to conceive any recovery for a very long time. With a disaffected army there is some apprehension lest a revolutionary outburst result in Greece. Compensation for Greece in Thrace and Constantinople seems to be out of the question.

The French believe that Thrace, Adrianople, and Constantinople should be handed back to the Turks the moment the security of Gallipoli peninsula is obtained. Free access through the Dardanelles is necessary, but should not be guaranteed in British interests, but in the interest of Europe.

Turks Take Over Brusa

MUDANIA, Asia Minor, Sept. 12 (By The Associated Press)—The taking over by the Turkish Nationalists of Brusa, the ancient Ottoman capital, was effected without untoward incident. Halid Bey, the Turkish commander, gave a courteous reception to the three allied officers who went to Brusa from Constantinople in anticipation of the Turkish entry, and promised the allied representatives that no harm would come to the minority population.

The last Greek soldier was just being embarked from Mudania, as the Turkish cavalry came down the hills into the town. Some 40,000 refugees were left here, among whom the lack of food is being severely felt.

Anti-Christian Movement

ATHENS, Sept. 13—It is reported that the Turks in Thrace, encouraged by the successes of Mustapha Kemal Pasha's army in Anatolia, are engineering an anti-Christian movement.

Encounters have taken place between Bulgarian irregular bands and Greek detachments along the border near Nevrokop, and it is stated the Bulgarians were driven across the border.

Serbs Reported Mobilizing

LONDON, Sept. 13—The Central News, in a dispatch from Athens, says it is reliably informed that the Jugoslavian and Rumanian governments have evidenced their intention of aiding Greece in the event of a Balkan conflict.

Serbian troops, it adds, are being mobilized and moved in the direction of Uskub.

Greek Appeal for Help

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Sept. 13—The chairman of the League committee on deportations has received a telegraphic appeal from the Patriarch of the Greek church calling for intervention on behalf of the Asia Minor Christians who are in dire distress as a result of the Greek reverses. Significance is attached to the message, because the church is closely identified with the State, but the State must appeal before the League can act.

CHILE IS AIDED BY NITRATE SALES

Great Economic Improvement Shown in Two Months

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—The continued sale of nitrates through August, negotiations of the Chilean Government loan and the increase in the number of men employed in the copper, nitrate and agricultural industries are cited by the United States commercial attaché at Santiago as factors which have contributed to the rapidity with which Chilean economic conditions have improved within the last two months.

Both from an industrial and from a commercial standpoint, Chilean business is in a more promising state than for any time in the last 12 months, he said.

Imports and exports are increasing. Although imports are still somewhat below the 1921 level the customs collections from imports are increasing from month to month. Stocks of imported merchandise on hand generally are well proportioned to the demand, particular activity being noticeable in the market for cotton goods, iron, steel and staples.

Another factor contributing to the betterment of Chilean conditions is the substantial reduction of paper currency outstanding.

W. Z. FOSTER PLACED IN JAIL

Radical Leader Held on Charge of Syndicalism

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Sept. 13—William Z. Foster, radical leader, was in a cell in the jail at St. Joseph today.

With 17 other alleged Communists, seized in connection with a meeting last month in a wooded spot near Bridgman, he faces charges of criminal syndicalism. Preliminary hearing has been set for Sept. 15. Mr. Foster was brought to Michigan yesterday from Chicago.

Announcement was made today that extradition papers were being prepared to bring Joseph Vack, known also as J. Griffith, and Edward Lindgren, two other alleged radicals, from New York.

Mr. Foster prepared to fight for his liberty. Federal operatives who took part in the Bridgman raid, said they saw Mr. Foster among the crowd at the meeting, although he denied he was in Michigan at the time.

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IRISH GOVERNMENT UPHELD BY DAIL

Events of Past Few Days Render Outlook in Ireland More Hopeful Than Before

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 13—The Dail meeting at Dublin has voted confidence in the Government by 54 to 14, and given the president, William Cosgrove, an opportunity for a needed exposition of the Irish situation. He has pointed out that "the arteries of the Nation" are being cut by men who are in arms against the Free State, and that "breaches of the honorable truce entered into with Britain are a stain on Irish national honor."

Kelvin O'Higgins, a nephew of Tim Healy, has also clarified the situation by defining the question which the Irish Parliament has now to solve as being "whether the people shall rule or a clique of pseudo-intellectuals armed with revolvers." The overwhelming nature of the majority with which Mr. Cosgrove's panel for a new cabinet has been accepted affords a welcome indication that these sentiments are tending increasingly to prevail.

Swing Round of Opinion

At the Dail meeting, yesterday, Mr. Gorey, representing the Farmers Party, declared roundly that peace so long as the irregulars retained arms was impossible.

Sean Milroy, who also spoke, said there should be no more coquetting with disorder, that Ireland wanted peace and that she could get it if she had only the moral courage to stand behind the Government.

These sentiments are so different from those the last Dail was accustomed to hear that without attaching any special importance to the influence of the speakers it is still legitimate to hope that they represent the beginning of a real swing round of public opinion in support of constituted authority.

A Signficant Statement

The statement which the rebel leader, Eamon de Valera, has made outside also is significant for its admission that the present state of things in Ireland is using up "money and wealth that would have provided the social and economic needs of community." Ireland may still be far from the obvious corollary to the sentiments expressed in the Dail.

The strife which both sides deplore cannot end until Irish public opinion not only disapproves of it, but also places the sword of justice in the hand of its chosen executive to carry out its wishes. The recognition by both sides that the present state of things is intolerable, however, is a distinct move in this direction. Coercion failed because it lacked Irish support, which the present Free State Government begins to show signs of securing. If this Government, which still acts haltingly and ineffectually on the side of order, is eventually to succeed this can only be because it wins that which the Black and Tans failed to obtain. It is still far from its goal, but what has transpired in the past few days renders its outlook more and not less hopeful than before.

Postal Strike in Ireland

BELFAST, Sept. 13 (By The Associated Press)—A peculiar situation has arisen in connection with the postal strike. The British post office is sending Free State telegrams to Belfast, from which point they are transmitted to Newry. Belfast telegraphers have protested against this procedure, stating they will not continue as "strike breakers."

In the Free State part of Ulster, a motor service has been arranged for the conveyance of messages. The strike was precipitated several days ago when a reduction in wages was announced by the Free State postal authorities.

BANKERS TO DEBATE POLICY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—At the convention of the American Bankers' Association here Oct. 2 to 6, Andrew J. Frame, president of the Waukesha National Bank, Waukesha, Wis., and Waldo Newcomer, president of the National Exchange Bank of Baltimore, who is also vice-president of the National Bank division of the American Bankers' Association, will speak on "Shall National Banks be Prevented from Establishing Branches Within Their Home Cities, Where this Privilege is Exercised by State Banks?" The former will take the affirmative and the latter the negative.

Fiume's Problems Still Unsettled

By Special Cable

Rome, Sept. 13

SIGNOR CASTELLI, Italian representative at Fiume, has arrived in Rome in order to confer with Luigi Facta, Italian Prime Minister, on the urgency of a political and financial settlement of the Fiume question. Ratification of the Italo-Jugoslav agreement being imminent, Italy's attention is directed toward a definite adjustment of the Adriatic complex problems.

Italy hopes to enable Fiume to return to its former prosperous conditions without the necessity of continual financial help, which does not solve the problem.

On the reopening of Parliament, the Minister of the Treasury will introduce a bill facilitating the closest commercial relations between Fiume and Italy.

ARMENIANS URGE PRESIDENT TO INTERVENE FOR SMYRNA

American Committee Says France Betrayed Her Allies—Soviet Aid Said to Be Extended

By GARDNER L. HARDING

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—The American Committee for Armenian Independence, whose membership includes Prof. William G. Ward, Rabbi Charles Fleisher, the Rev. Charles F. Dole, Charlotte Perkins Gilman and many other internationally known Americans, has sent the following appeal to President Harding in respect to the Smyrna crisis:

France, having betrayed her trusted allies, the Armenians, to the Turks, is now co-operating with the Turks and even with the Bolsheviki in an endeavor to crush the Greeks. French officers have been leading against the Greek Army the Turkish hordes which they have plentifully supplied with powerful guns, airplanes and ammunition.

The onslaught of France on the Armenians and Greeks in the interest of French holders of Turkish bonds ought to be restrained. The heroic soldiers of America fought in Europe with the conviction that to serve the cause of France was to serve the cause of civilization, and not that of the disgracers of civilization, the Turks.

Now, since the French politicians are assuring their people that whatever France does is meeting with the approval of the American Government, you will win the undying gratitude not only of the Armenians and the Greeks, but also of millions of Americans who sympathize with their aspirations, if you will make it understood that the anti-Christian policy of France in Asia Minor is utterly detestable to the United States.

Christians in Jeopardy

Commenting on this appeal, Arshag Mahdesian, secretary of the committee and editor of the New Armenia, said:

"The Turkish, or rather the Franco-Italian-Turkish victory over the Greeks, endangers not only the lives of 300,000 Christians but puts in jeopardy the peace of the world. We look to England as a steadying and friendly influence and to America as a power whose association with a practicable policy of protection of the Christians in Asia Minor would be of incalculable good. But we cannot shut our eyes to the terrible dangers of the situation. Muhammadans all over the world are indulging in boastful celebrations of Mustapha Pasha's victory, and the French mandate in Syria shares in a very exposed situation the common danger. Furthermore, much as the French detest the Soviets, they must know that Mr. Araloff, the Soviety emissary in Angora, was one of the leading initiators of Mustapha Pasha's offensive, a move from which the Soviets have infinite things to gain and practically nothing to lose.

As to Smyrna being a part of Turkey irredenta, nothing is more ridiculous. The Turkish name of the city is Giaour Ismir, or "foreign Smyrna," an eloquent testimony to the essentially foreign, mainly Greek and Armenian, foundations of the city's prosperity. Under Turkish rule the desolation of that rich and beautiful port would be sure, for what the allied and associated power said to Damad Ferid, Turkey's plenipotentiary at the Peace Conference, holds doubly true today under the witness of Mustapha Pasha's rule.

Turks Hinder Prosperity

"There is no case to be found," they said, "either in Europe or Asia or Africa, in which the establishment of Turkish rule in any country has not been followed by a diminution of material prosperity and a fall in the level of culture. Nor is there any case in which the withdrawal of Turkish rule has not been followed by a growth in material prosperity and by a rise in the level of culture. Neither among the Christians of Europe nor among the Moslems of Syria, Arabia or Africa, has the Turk done other than destroy wherever he has conquered. Never has he shown himself able to develop in peace what he has won in war."

Neither is the Turk able to develop leaders in his own race. This same Mustapha Pasha, hailed today as the great Turkish avenger, is of mixed extraction, largely Jewish, and was widely known among the Turks as "deonmeh," or renegade. It will be a great calamity if the overrunning of Anatolia by him, the mere tool of disgruntled European intrigue, is allowed to stand as an international act with the moral sanction of the world's great nations.

A definite stand by the United States Government will not only go far to save the Armenians and Greeks from further slaughter but will, if action is taken in time, prevent the perpetuation of the blight of Turkish rule in Ionia and Armenia.

SYRACUSE TRADE BOOMS

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 9 (Special Correspondence—More than $1,750,000 changed hands during the biennial "dollar day," in this city. The Dollar Day committee of the Chamber of Commerce, organized after the war to stimulate trade relations between the commercial houses and the public, feel more than repaid for its gratuitous work for the welfare of the city.

STRIKE IN STEEL PLANT

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 13—Fifty per cent of the men employed in the open hearth department of the Wickshire-Spencer Steel Company struck today in protest against the discharge of employees for union activities. The normal working force is 900. Other departments are not affected. The strikers are members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin workers.

BONUS AGAIN IN HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Sept 13—The conference report on the Soldiers' Bonus Bill was presented in the House today by Joseph W. Fordney, chairman of the House managers. It is the plan of the leaders to call it up tomorrow with the hope of final action during the day. After it is disposed of by the House the report will be sent to the Senate.

Georges Clemenceau Agrees to Need for Absolute Anglo-French Co-operation

By Special Cable

Paris, Sept. 13

IN DEFINITELY announcing his intention to visit the United States next November, Georges Clemenceau, one-time Premier of France, recently explained the need for solidarity between America and the Allies. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in a telegram to M. Clemenceau reminded the venerable French statesman that not only was such solidarity necessary but that a most cordial entente and absolute co-operation between France and England were essential conditions of true peace and prosperity in Europe. The reply of M. Clemenceau addressed to the Monitor correspondent was as follows:

"Am completely in accord with you, happy to recognize that you have always supported this policy. The problem today is to determine the condition. Otherwise we shall have replaced the German war by a general conflict, with its inevitable ruin for the whole world."

This message also appears today in The Times and in L'Echo National, of which André Tardieu is editor.

WESTERNERS BLOCK LOAN TO LIBERIA

Senators Attempt to Add Rider to Measure Greatly Desired by Mr. Harding

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—Fortified by the support of Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, President Harding is standing firmly behind the proposed $5,000,000 loan to Liberia, regarded by the present and previous Administration as a solemn obligation of the Government assumed toward one of its allies during the World War.

While Western Senators are making a political football out of the Liberian loan bill by attempting to tack onto it the rider appropriating $20,000,000 for reclamation development, Administration leaders were determined today to keep the question before the Senate until acted upon. Owing to the fact that the $350,000,000 land reclamation feature was stricken from the soldiers' bonus bill in conference, Western Senators are demanding at least a "slice" of the appropriation as the price for permitting the Liberian loan to go through.

The Administration contends that Liberia was the only friendly Government that was compelled to put up security for a loan from the United States during the war, and that the Government would not now have to get authority from Congress except for the fact that the original legislation authorizing it has expired. That President Harding expects prompt passage of the bill is the word gone forth to the capitol.

Politics in bringing forth the Liberian loan bill at this time, is charged by William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, which Administration senators vigorously deny. Carter Glass (D.), Senator from Virginia, former Secretary of the Treasury, in opposing the legislation, declared that Liberia had contributed little during the war and that "a couple of Washington policemen could have done more."

The bill will not be allowed to come to a final vote without a "show down" on the land reclamation feature, which is sponsored by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho. Charging that the Republican Party has done nothing for reclamation, although pledged to the continuance of that work, the Idaho Republican afforded Democratic senators opportunity for criticism of the party. In the opinion of Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, Senator Borah's charge was significant because he said his speech must surely be regarded as an indictment of the Republican Party by a Republican.

UPKEEP OF VESSEL BELOW $100 A YEAR

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—The Shipping Board motorship William Penn is believed to have made a record for economical operation in the year ending Aug. 7, 1922, according to a statement issued today, verified reports from the officers showing a total expenditure for repairs of all kinds in that period of "less than $100." Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, retired, as a commissioner of the board, has officially congratulated R. H. Wright, master of the Penn, and the other officers.

The Penn, a vessel of 12,000-odd tons, covered 44,781 knots in the 12-month period.

PILGRIMAGE TO POET'S HOME

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 12—Hundreds of persons from Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and other states have visited the home of James Whitcomb Riley, famous poet, since the place was opened to the public on April 13, according to a register which is being maintained. Miss Kate Kindell, who for many years was the housekeeper for Mr. Riley, is in charge of the home.

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MAIL ORDERS FILLED

AMERICAN CAPITAL GOING TO SIBERIA

Natural Resources of the Far East to Be Developed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—American capital is to have a large share in the development of the Far East, judging by indications based on information which has been received here officially. According to this information the Sinclair Oil Company has secured the oil rights of Saghalien, important fur concessions have been obtained in the Province of Amur by a New York firm, and a gold mining concession has been granted to a Mr. Vint of Peking, described as an American backed by British and American capital. State Department officials, while admitting that they have known of the progress of these negotiations, had nothing to say in regard to the details.

Members of the Far Eastern delegation in Washington asserted that it is the intention and policy of their government to encourage and invite American capital to interest itself in the development of Siberian resources. The Chita Government, it was said, "would prefer American capital to that from other foreign countries, because it knows that the United States has no designs on the territory of Siberia and that nothing further will be asked than a fair deal for such American concerns as enter our territory commercially in response to our invitations."

They expressed hope regarding the forthcoming Changchun conference with the Japanese but are not oversanguine. A working agreement can be reached, if Japan does not ask too much, and even a commercial treaty, it was stated. As to Saghalien it was said that Japan never would be given possession of that island. "It is in Russian territory and Russian it must remain."

Capt. Amundsen to Pass Winter at Wainwright

By The Associated Press

Nome, Alaska, Sept. 13

CAPT. ROALD AMUNDSEN, Norwegian explorer, is in winter quarters at Wainwright, on the Arctic Ocean, 75 miles southwest of Point Barrow, according to latest communications received from him.

Travelers arriving here recently on the coast guard cutter Bear talked with Captain Amundsen at Wainwright. Mr. Ward, a teacher in the United Bureau of Education, was told by Captain Amundsen that plans were final to spend the winter there.

JAPAN RECOGNIZES RIGHTS OF SOVIETS

Resumption of Conference on Far Eastern Questions—Russia's Recognition

By Special Cable

CHANGCHUN, Manchuria, Sept. 13—From private telegrams received from Tokyo, it is learned that the Japanese Cabinet has authorized the resumption of the conference on Far East problems. At the same time the Government has agreed to recognize the right of the Soviet delegation to a joint representation with the Eastern Republic. The conclusion of a general agreement concerning Far Eastern questions has also been reached.

Afterwards other matters, such as the present non-recognition of Russia, will be taken up along broad lines. Arrangements are being made for the evacuation into Manchuria of 6000 Japanese civilian prisoners and 100 Russian political prisoners, where camps are being prepared for them. They will come out with the last Japanese troops.

The position taken by the Russians here point to the merging of Chita with Moscow when the evacuation is complete.

It is an interesting fact that Changchun, which is 194 miles from Mukden, is the center of three railways under the management of three different nationalities. These are the South Manchuria Railway (Japanese), the Chinese Eastern Railway (Russian) and the Kirin-Changchun Railway (Chinese). They all meet under the roof of the first-named railway, thereby greatly facilitating travelers transferring from one line to the other. Changchun, which is growing in prosperity and importance, is termed the "Key of Manchuria."

BUILDING DELAY URGED

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 12—The Citizens' Committee to enforce the Landis award is encouraging would-be small home builders to hold off building until building prices drop. Fred W. Armstrong, general manager, said today that materials have increased from 15 to 25 per cent and that the home constructor will save $600 to $2000 by refusing to build at this time.

MRS. SCHOFIELD IS NAMED

Mrs. Emma Fall Schofield was today appointed by Chaning H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, to be a member of the Industrial Accident Board of the State. Mrs. Schofield is a member of the Massachusetts Bar and has long been connected with probation and social work in Boston and Springfield, Mass.

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ATLANTIC DEEPER WATERWAYS DELEGATES DEDICATE STATE PIER

Maine's New $1,500,000 Structure Subject of Addresses by Speakers From Many States

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 13 (Special)—Maine's $1,500,000 state pier was given its preliminary dedication today in connection with the annual convention here of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association. It was a notable occasion in every sense of the word and the guests and speakers present numbered several of an international reputation.

The exercises were held in one of the sheds on the new pier at 10:30 a. m., and among the speakers were Henry F. Merrill, president of the directors of the Port of Portland, the state commission building the pier; United States Senator Walter E. Edge of New Jersey; Edward C. Plummer, Bath, United States Shipping Board; Gen. Lansing H. Beach, chief engineer, U. A. A.; Rep. Carroll L. Beedy of Maine; Murray Hulbert, president of the New York Board of Aldermen; George F. Sproule, director of the Department of Ferries, Wharves and Docks of Philadelphia; Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, and Frederic H. Fay of Boston, of the engineering firm of Fay, Spofford & Thorndike, the engineers and designers of the new pier.

Natural Winter Port

President Merrill presided and introduced the speakers, the principal address really being that of Mr. Fay, who, after giving a detailed description of the new pier and the movement leading to its construction, said:

"Portland is pre-eminently the natural winter port for the Dominion of Canada. It is but 297 miles from Montreal, and its connection with that city via the Grand Trunk affords a rail route of relatively easy grades, particularly favorable for the movement of eastbound freight. The Canadian winter ports of St. John and Halifax, on the other hand, are respectively 481 miles and 842 miles from Montreal via routes of steeper grade over which freight movement, especially in winter, is much more difficult and expensive. Had Maine been Canadian territory instead of a portion of the United States, Portland would, no doubt, be the leading port of Canada, or at least equal in importance to Montreal.

"So far, Canadian Pacific-Maine Central business has not flowed through Portland as there was no water front terminal here which could handle it. With the completion of the State Pier, however, Portland will have a complete and adequate terminal where this business can be handled most economically. Not only will it be good business, from the standpoint of economics, to bring a fair share of Canadian traffic to the port of Portland by way of the Canadian Pacific and Maine Central railroads, but there will be the added opportunity to get business for the port over this route to and from our own mid-western states.

"In planning the State Pier, therefore, it has been found desirable and necessary to provide adequate facilities for trans-Atlantic business in order to remove the barrier which now exists in a normal traffic route from Canada and our middle west and to allow Portland to attain the standing which is logically hers as a port of foreign commerce.

Awakening to Benefits

"Maine is rapidly waking up to the benefits which will accrue to the whole State from further development of water-borne commerce, both overseas and coastwise. It is now clearly recognized that port development should not be left entirely to railroads or other private interests, as has been the case at Portland heretofore, but should be at least in part under public control not only to insure development on the broadest possible lines to the greatest benefit to the State and the city, but because in addition to the direct benefits accruing to rail and water carriers, the community at large derives a substantial indirect benefit from such developments.

"It is because the people of Maine are alive to the importance both of developing transportation by water routes and of the work which is being done in this direction by the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, that they were eager to have this association hold its 1922 meeting at Portland, that you may see for yourselves the situation as it exists at the northernmost of our Atlantic coast states and what is being done to meet it. The new State Pier is tangible evidence of the reawakened interest of the State in maritime affairs."

Mr. Plummer in his address declared that if the 85,000,000 tons of foreign trade furnished by America last year had been shipped in American bottoms nearly $2 a ton in freight would have been saved, representing a total of $150,000,000 in freights that would have gone to American shipping lines instead of to foreign lines. Mr. Plummer also laid before the convention interesting facts and figures concerning port development in various sections of the United States.

Visits to Places of Interest

Visits to various places of interest in and about Portland and a concert on the municipal organ by Alfred Brinkler was the program for this afternoon. Tonight's session will be held at the Auditorium of Portland High School, with William E. Woolard of Albany, N. Y., presiding. The following illustrated addresses will be given:

"The United States Coast Guard," Lieutenant Commander F. O. Billard, United States Coast Guard; "The New York Barge Canal," Charles L. Cadle, superintendent of Public Works, State of New York, and Frank H. Williams, state engineer, State of New York; "Motor Boating Along the Atlantic Coast," William T. Donnelly, New York; "The Atlantic Intercoastal Waterway," Wilfred H. Schoff, secretary-treasurer of the association.

Note of Optimism

J. Hampton Moore, president of the association, in his address to the delegates yesterday afternoon, expressed satisfaction at being able to strike a note of optimism, encouragement and confidence in the future with respect to the works for which the organization stands.

"The corner seems to have been turned," he said. "A more general belief in the advantages of modernized and efficient waterways is evident. While events of the war years and those immediately following abundantly justified the platforms and recommendations of this association and demonstrated again and again the annoyances and loss suffered by the people in inadequate transportation in time of national emergency, the elements were looking for the work to be carried out on schedule plan."

Referring to the proposed Great Lakes-St. Lawrence ship canal project, he said the association had recorded its disbelief in the economic advantages predicted for "that costly and visionary plan."

"Canada," he said, "seems disposed to think things over carefully before entering into a party agreement involving enormous capital expenditures and uncertain profits, and the United States which, for the time, was being precipitated into the water-power business on the pretense of navigation at an unheard of tax upon a people already burdened with taxes, should do likewise."

INTERNATIONAL IDEAL IS URGED

Bishop Fisher of India Makes Plea for "Larger View"

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 13 (Special)—Recognition of "the living Christ at work in the world today" was urged by Bishop Fred B. Fisher of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Bengal and Burma, in an address here yesterday. Bishop Fisher discussed some of India's religious problems and social conditions and continued:

"In my travels through the last 18 years, it has seemed to me that more and more I have beheld this living Christ at work among the populations of the world. Expanding ideals, expanding nations, expanding races! Christ is the power at work in all these enlarging movements.

"It has been a cruel blow to me to come back from living in the midst of these wonderful currents of progress and the breaking down of national and racial barriers to be thrown into my own dear United States, where here and there is enmity against Japan or enmity against colored races. The shock has been so great that the day I landed I said to a friend that it seemed to me that I had been dumped out of an ocean into a teacup.

"The United States of America is made up of an international population. We have come from the ends of the earth. The continents of the world have sent their people to find their homes and their prosperity here. Surely we shall find our largest life by following the international ideal. God grant that America may never work for herself alone, but that she may be willing even to lose herself for the sake of the world! I inherently trust her justice and fair play and know that the pendulum is going to swing back toward the larger view and the more consecrated task.

"And let us not forget that in the United States of America many of these evidences of social and economic unrest, which we look upon with fear and with reaction, are again but evidences of a living Christ at work among common people, giving them new ideals and causing them to stretch their wings in an attempt to fly into a new life."

CAPE COD PURCHASE BELIEVED ASSURED

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—Despite the opposition of George Huddleston (D.), Representative from Alabama, to the amendment to the river and harbor bill authorizing the Government to purchase the Cape Cod Canal, it was the general belief today that the item will be incorporated in the bill when it is sent to the White House.

As a member of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, which considered the Cape Cod bill for many weeks, Mr. Huddleston opposed government operation. The Republican members of the committee, however, favorably reported the bill. Its final acceptance along with the river and harbor conference report is assured.

LONGSHORE WAGE PACT NEAR

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—Hopes are entertained today following a conference between representatives of the International Longshoremen's Association and the Steamship companies, that an agreement will be reached this week regarding the new wage and working hours contract of the laborers effective Oct. 1.

TRACKLESS TROLLEYS ORDERED

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 12—The Osgood Bradley Car Company has received from the City of New York an order for 15 trackless trolley cars, to cost $12,000 each, which will carry out Mayor Hylan's plan for solving the traffic problem in populous suburbs. Most of the cars are to be used on Staten Island. The motor equipment of the cars will be installed elsewhere.

PROFESSION OF GARDENING BEING PUT ON A HIGHER PLANE

Secretary of Association Now Gathered in Boston Tells Plans for the Better Training of Beginners

Energetic efforts are being made to put the profession of gardening on a higher plane than it has ever occupied in the past, according to Martin C. Ebel, secretary of the National Association of Gardeners, now holding its twelfth annual convention in Boston.

Mr. Ebel says that in the past young men intending to become professional gardeners have had to get their training in a more or less haphazard manner, usually in a minor position on some estate. While they have gained practical experience in this way, they have not been able to receive either a theoretical training or the knowledge of fundamentals, upon which garden operations are based.

Fewer Gardeners Coming

For a long time this condition did not have a very serious effect on garden operations in America, according to Mr. Ebel, as large numbers of men trained in England, Scotland or Holland came to this country to practice their profession. There are so many Kew graduates in the United States that they have an association of their own. Mr. Ebel said in part:

Fewer gardeners are coming from across the water, and of course the demand for professional gardeners is constantly growing. Some years ago men who had been watching the trend of events began to realize that this country must soon depend more largely upon professional gardeners of American birth and training. Accordingly they set on foot a movement to obtain increased educational facilities for the members of their craft. Several years elapsed before sufficient interest was aroused to bring about any definite action.

Now, however, the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst has established a course for gardeners which will begin this year. Other colleges are watching the plan with interest and are contemplating the addition of similar courses.

Course at Amherst

The course which is being started at Amherst is unique, and marks a step in advance of anything yet undertaken for the correlation of school work and practical experience. The course has been arranged under an agreement between the college and the Massachusetts Association of Gardeners, and calls for two years of work. First there will be six months of resident study at the college. The classes will close the last week in March, after which the students will go to various commercial establishments and private estates for summer practice work. This apprenticeship will be supervised by a committee representing jointly the Massachusetts Agricultural College and the National Association of Gardeners.

At the end of the summer the students will return to the college for an additional period of nine months' study. They will thus complete this part of the course in June, and receive a certificate from the college. Then they will enter upon an apprenticeship of two years, to be arranged and supervised by the National Association of Gardeners, after which they will be examined and if successful receive a diploma from this association.

Special consideration will be given pupils coming upon the recommendation of the National Association of Gardeners, and this association will work very closely with the college in an attempt to make the new course a great success and a forerunner of a general education of gardeners throughout the country.

Broad Knowledge Needed

There is no reason why a professional gardener should not have a broad, fundamental education. He ought to know something at least about physics, agricultural economics, rural sociology, entomology, history, English, drawing and botany.

It is not generally understood that the professional gardener's work often involves much more than the growing of flowers, trees and shrubs. In many instances he is the superintendent of estates covering hundreds of acres and involving the management of scores of workmen and the purchasing of supplies amounting to thousands of dollars every year. He must have no little executive ability, and be more or less familiar with bookkeeping methods.

Oftentimes he has large greenhouse ranges to supervise, as well as outside gardens to care for. Not infrequently he is called upon to exercise oversight of a dairy, a poultry plant and extensive vegetable gardens in addition to his other work. To hold a position of such responsibility a man needs as broad and as complete an education as he can obtain.

Gardeners' Association Names New Officers

John Barnet of Sewickley, Pa., was elected president of the National Association of Gardeners now in convention in Boston at today's session. Martin C. Ebel of New York City was elected secretary and Montague Free of Brooklyn, N. Y., treasurer. It was voted to hold the next convention in Pittsburgh, Pa.

At the morning session a unanimous vote was passed that the Federal Horticultural Board at Washington be urged to make modifications of the present regulations so that rare and interesting plants from other lands may be admitted to the United States for the use of amateurs with fewer restrictions than are now imposed. W. N. Craig declared that the Federal Horticultural Board had practically made itself a tariff board and was keeping out plants greatly needed in America for ornamental purposes.

At noon today a luncheon was served the visiting ladies at the Brunswick Hotel and this evening there will be a banquet for the delegates at the same place. Tomorrow an automobile trip to the North Shore will be made, with a clam bake at Ipswich.

RHODE ISLAND TEXTILE STRIKE COST IN EXCESS OF $23,000,000

Unbiased Observers See but One Great Profit—Improbability of Similar Strikes in Future

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 13 (Special)—The worst strike that Rhode Island in all its industrial history has experienced is over. The cotton textile strike, believed to have cost in excess of $23,000,000, plus invisible costs of several million more in lost production and lost business, has ended. Its inauguration 232 days ago was the beginning of the cotton textile strike, which spread throughout New England.

The strike has cost the tax-payers of the State in one visible item, police protection, more than $100,000. It has cost strike sympathizers in relief funds rising three-quarters of a million dollars. It is estimated that the loss in wages will exceed more than $9,000,000. More than 141,689,000 yards of cloth have been lost to production, textile experts say, and the commissions on buying and selling of both raw materials, finished product and wear and tear replacement, in fact an undeterminable variety of costs, are not reckoned at all. This great loss of cloth to the market is of so many varieties that it is practically impossible combined with the fluctuating prices, to figure its average value. After the strike cost is figured there is the strike overhead, plant overhead and the extra expense of paying, housing, and feeding plant guards and strike-breakers; waste from inexperienced workers, and a countless incurring of expenses.

One Great Profit Seen

Out of this appalling riot of waste unbiased observers of the strike from its beginning see but one great profit—the improbability that employers and workers here will resort to the same means again of readjusting labor costs. Despite statements to the contrary, it is known that a survey of the situation was made early in January and that it was reported to the Rhode Island mill men that operatives would "stand for" a 20-per-cent cut and for an increase in hours from 48 to 54 per week. Accordingly 16 plants posted notices of wage reductions on Jan. 19 and 11 of these plants proposed increasing the number of hours of the working week.

The total normal capacity of these plants was estimated at 23,000, but it was estimated that about 20,000 hands either left work of their own volition or those who were organized were called out during the succeeding 10 days. It was no secret at the time that the managements, owing to the condition of the market, were willing to close the mills for as long as four weeks with the feeling that at the end of that time the strikers would be ready to return to work. In some plants it was found that union hands had struck without waiting for organization approval. The United Textile Workers of America, which undertook the work of organizing in the Blackstone Valley, where the strike was initiated at Ashton and Berkeley, increased its membership in one week from less than 1000 to over 10,000. In the Pawtuxet Valley, where the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America had a foothold with 300 members, the membership grew at a corresponding period to over 5500.

Hope of Winning Not Lost

In spite of gains continuously reported by the mills, union officials up to within a few days had declared that they had not lost hope of winning. Through August the strikers' slogan had been "Wait till Labor Day." The utmost confidence expressed at both the Amalgamated headquarters at Arctic and United headquarters at Pawtucket to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that with business improving the mills would be forced into offering inducements to skilled workers to return. The claim was made that fully 1000 skilled workers from the Blackstone Valley had gone to jobs in Massachusetts and many had gone to other textile fields and to the fine cloth mills in Rhode Island, which throughout the strike stuck to the 48-hour week and in some instances increased salaries.

The United States Steel Corporation's increasing of laborers' wages 20 per cent, was described by strike leaders at the time as a forerunner of an increase wave which would soon reach New England. The announcements of increased wages in other textile centers in New England, led students of the strike's history to forecast that with the flow of immigration checked by federal regulation the demand of the labor market would force an ending to the Rhode Island strike.

This in effect is what has happened, according to economists. Rhode Island for years has depended for its labor supply upon the Slav countries and southern Europe. Some of these importations have gone back to their own countries. Many have gone to the farms, to road building, and other labor since the strike began.

The drift back toward the mills as long ago as the first week in July was predicted to have reached the proportions that meant the breaking of the strike. The unions continued disbursing relief funds to support the strikers and have maintained a morale throughout which has been nothing short of amazing. Even the most ardent of the union men today would not claim that the strike was won by the strikers. They contended that credit was due to the workers for holding together until the gigantic economic scheme should work out to their advantage.

Increase in Wage Announced

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Sept. 13—The Sayles Finishing Company, employing 2500 persons at its plants in Saylesville and Phillipsdale, has posted notices announcing a 15 per cent increase in wages effective at once. This company reduced wages 15 per cent in January and a strike followed which closed some of the departments temporarily. Officials say the 54-hour week schedule will be continued. Labor leaders say the strikers will not return unless a 48-hour week is granted.

CAMPAIGN PROPOSED FOR 48-HOUR WEEK

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 13 (Special)—Organization for a campaign in southern mill centers for a 48-hour week, action to further an adequate federal child labor law and the establishment of a defense fund and a special committee to plan for it, were recommended at yesterday's sessions of the convention of the United Textile Workers of America. The convention voted to continue to direct its energies and resources against any mills that may continue to hold out against the demands of the strikers.

Thomas F. McMahon, president of the organization, said that there would be no relaxation in the policy adopted when the strike began and that the organization would bend its energies against the Jencks Spinning Company, the United States Finishing Company and the Sayles Bleachery in Rhode Island until these plants had taken the course of other Blackstone Valley mills and granted the demands of the strikers.

The report of the auditor showed that the organization had spent nearly $750,000 in the textile strikes in New England.

SCOTTISH RITE TEMPLE PLANS ARE COMPLETED

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Sept. 9—Plans for the new Scottish Rite Cathedral which has been under consideration by the New Castle Consistory for the last few years, have been made public. The construction work probably will be started within the next year, although a definite date has not been fixed.

An auditorium which will seat 3200 persons is a feature of the plans, which also provide for a ball room and banquet room, which can be thrown together to accommodate 1500.

CANADA SEEKING RAILWAY HEAD

Government Finds Difficulty in Obtaining Manager for Lines

OTTAWA, Sept. 13 (Special)—The task of securing a new head for the Canadian National Railway System is proving to be a highly arduous and difficult one for the Government. W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, and his ministry have sought in vain to secure a suitable man for the position in Canada and have lately turned their attention across the border. For a time negotiations were carried on with W. Kinney, the vice-president of the Great Northern, but the latter declined the honor. Later Percy R. Todd, president of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad Co., was approached. Mr. Todd also declined, whereupon the position was proferred to Earl Grey of the Southern Pacific.

Last night it was learned that he too had refused acceptance. At the present time the Government has in its possession the resignations of every member of the former Canadian National directorate, which was headed by D. B. Hanna and is therefore deeply anxious to secure a new president as soon as possible.

BIG ORDERL BY FORD

DETROIT, Sept. 13—The Ford concern has placed an order for $1,000,000 of brass for radiator parts with a local manufacturer, deliveries to begin in 30 days.

PROVINCETOWN
PILGRIMS' FIRST LANDING
100-mile round trip to CAPE COD on large wireless equipped, iron steamship
DOROTHY BRADFORD
Fare—Round Trip $2.00; One Way $1.75. Leaves Wharf, 400 Atlantic Ave., Boston, DAILY 9:30 A. M., Sundays and Holidays 10 A. M. No trip September 18. Last trip Sept. 19.
Daylight Saving Time
Staterooms Refreshments Orchestra
Tel. Congress 4255

ESTABLISHED OVER A CENTURY

Chandler & Co.

150-155 TREMONT ST BOSTON

Sport and Tailored Hats are priced $10-$15. Dressy Tailored Hats, including some imported models, $15-$25. Hats of the dressier types from Paris and also from our workrooms are priced $25 to $150.

NOTE: Nearly ninety per cent of Chandler & Co.'s hats are made in their own workrooms. No charge is made for style.

Drawn from hat shown by Chandler & Co.

Velvets, velvets and fur or beautiful metal brocades with fur—ever youthful, ever becoming—are adapted to the broad sweeping lines and rich simple trimmings prescribed by the mode.

Millinery Opening

A THRILL of anticipation is always felt in glimpsing the modes of the season at Chandler & Co.'s Millinery Opening. Gaiety, richness and loveliness are seen in the choice fabrics, beautiful colors, wonderful trimmings and faultless workmanship which characterize these hats. There are original French models, selected by our buyer from the salons of noted Parisian designers. Equally fascinating is the display of Chandler & Co.'s own hats which reflect the composite fashion ideas of the foremost designers of Paris and our own high class milliners.

What French Milliners Said in Interviews With Our Buyer in Paris

Lewis:—As usual my collection of smart semi-dress hats pleased my American clientele very much, as well as my customers among the smart Parisian women.—

The Venetian Ball, held at the Opera House, has created a great demand for Marquise Hats and Metal brimmed models.

Rose Descat:—My clientele is of the smart young women of Paris so I must create extremely smart, simple models as these are what they all wear.

Marie Lancret:—My colorings, as usual, are inspired by studying the art treasures of the Louvre, but many of my style inspirations come from smart women seen at the races.

Louison:—My simple hats of richly beautiful materials are said to be the most successful in Paris. Of course, my picturesque dress hats are always very beautiful.

Maria Guy:—The gentlewomen of the world are still our best customers and we are making conservatively smart models which they so greatly appreciate.

Georgette:—Our extremely large hats have been very popular this Summer here in Paris, therefore many of our early Fall models are beautiful picture hats.

Alice and Nora:—The Venetian Ball has inspired our designers to create an unusually good collection of smart, unique tricornes.

MR. COX INDORSED BY REPUBLICANS

Massachusetts Primaries Show W. A. Gaston Will Oppose Senator Lodge

MASSACHUSETTS PRIMARY RESULTS

GOVERNOR

Republican

Complete primary returns in Massachusetts follow:

Cox	210,936
Allen	73,682

Democratic

Fitzgerald	89,222
Sullivan	53,641
Ely	17,054
Foss	13,702

SENATOR

Republican

Lodge	209,577
Walker	68,437

Democratic

Gaston	88,359
Whipple	61,434
Walsh	19,056
Sharp	2,135

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

Republican

Fuller	176,773
Warner	102,674

ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Benton	114,747
Wilson	59,392
Donnell	31,043
Drury	16,373
Cavanagh	21,404
Bodfish	11,220

SUFFOLK COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Republican

Returns in Suffolk County:

O'Brien	29,934
Patron	5,236
Cox	3,362
Gloag	1,152

Democratic

Pelletier	43,095
O'Brien	16,281
Foley	10,153
Ford	7,894
Donaghue	3,770
Walsh	1,161
Patron	665

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS

Congress

2. Joseph E. Kerigan, Springfield
3. M. Fred O'Connell, Fitchburg
5. Andrew E. Barrett, Lowell
6. Charles I. Pettingell, Amesbury
8. John F. Daly, Cambridge
9. Arthur D. Healey, Somerville
10. Peter F. Tague, Boston
11. David J. Brickley, Boston
12. James A. Gallivan, Boston
15. Arthur J. B. Cartier, Fall River
16. James P. Doran, New Bedford

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS

Congress

1. Allen T. Treadway, Stockbridge
2. Frederick H. Gillett, Springfield
3. Calvin D. Paige, Southbridge
4. Samuel E. Winslow, Worcester
5. John Jacob Rogers, Lowell
6. A. Piatt Andrew, Gloucester
7. Frederick Butler, Lawrence
8. Frederick W. Dallinger, Cambridge
9. Charles L. Underhill, Somerville
10. Loyal L. Jenkins, Boston
11. George Holden Tinkham, Boston
12. Alexander H. Rice, Boston
13. Robert Luce, Waltham
14. Louis A. Frothingham, Easton
15. William S. Greene, Fall River
16. Charles L. Gifford of Barnstable

In Massachusetts today leaders of the Republican and Democratic parties are considering campaign plans whereby they may elect the candidates who were nominated in yesterday's primaries. By reason of the Republicans' re-nomination of Henry Cabot Lodge for the Senate, Channing H. Cox for Governor, Alvan T. Fuller for Lieutenant-Governor and 15 of the present representatives in Congress, the Republican campaign embodies an indorsement of the national and state administrations. The Republicans of Progressive leaning gave Joseph Walker, who favored the League of Nations and complete prohibition, over 71,000 votes less than Lodge.

The Democrats present to the people of Massachusetts for their suffrages William A. Gaston for the United States Senatorship so long held by Mr. Lodge; John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor of Boston, for the Governorship, and John F. Doherty of Cambridge for Lieutenant-Governor. Peter F. Tague and James A. Gallivan were renominated for the two Democratic national representative districts in Boston. Through their turning down of Prof. Dallas Lore Sharp of Boston University, the Democrats refused to avail themselves of a forward-looking and progressive candidate for the United States Senate whose views on the temperance and League of Nations questions differ widely from those held by Mr. Lodge.

Women figured largely and importantly in yesterday's primaries. The Democrats nominated Mrs. Alice E. Cram of Boston for State Auditor. Five women were nominated by the Republicans for Representative in the General Court. They are: M. Sylvia Donaldson of Brockton, Tenth Plymouth District; Catherine D. Bell of Boston, Second Suffolk District; Jessie F. Emery of Boston, Thirteenth Suffolk; Aurelia C. Gillespie of Boston, Fourteenth Suffolk; Susan W. FitzGerald of Boston, Republican and Democrat, Twenty-Second Suffolk.

These nominations would indicate that probably at least two women, M. Sylvia Donaldson of Boston and Susan W. FitzGerald of Boston, will become members of the next Legislature for the Tenth Plymouth District is usually Republican while Mrs. FitzGerald gets both party nominations.

Partisan Element Controls

The renomination by the Republicans of practically all the men holding state and national positions at present, indicates that the regular partisan element is largely in control. J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, who waged a vigorous campaign for the Republican nomination for Governor on the issue that the office of chief executive of the State needed reformation, was decisively beaten by practically three to one, despite the fact that his great work in causing the ousting of the district attorneys of Suffolk and Middlesex counties for misconduct in office was raised as a primary issue.

The Republicans nominated Jay R. Benton of Belmont, at present and for the past four years, assistant attorney-general, to be the next attorney-general and continue the work begun by J. Weston Allen.

In Suffolk County, the contest for district attorney was such as to vie in interest with the contests for Senator and Governor. Thomas C. O'Brien, district attorney by appointment from Governor Cox following the ousting of Joseph C. Pelletier by the state Supreme Court, was nominated by the Republicans, Democrat though he is, for a term of three years. Mr. Pelletier obtained the Democratic nomination in a field of seven candidates, Mr. O'Brien being one, but he failed to receive a majority of the Democratic votes. The Republican vote which Mr. O'Brien will receive on election day, together with the anti-Pelletier Democratic vote as expressed in the primaries, which would naturally go to Mr. O'Brien, will be sufficient to insure his election, his friends and political supporters today argue.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © by Harris & Ewing

Miles Poindexter,

Re-nominated by Republicans for Senator From Washington

TEXAS COALITION WILL FIGHT KLAN

Leaders Confer on Selection of Mayfield Opponent

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 13 (Special)—Followers of James E. Ferguson, defeated candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator, and the Republicans in Texas have been in conference and it is understood that a coalition of these elements will be formed with a view to nominating a candidate to run as an independent against Earle B. Mayfield, Democratic nominee, in the November election.

Mr. Ferguson and R. B. Creager, chairman of the Republican Party in Texas, conferred in Dallas Tuesday. Barry Miller, leader of the independent Democrats in Texas, issued a call for a meeting in Dallas for Saturday, at which action will be taken on the matter of renominating an independent candidate.

The chairman of the Republican Party issued a call for a meeting of the State Executive Committee at the same time. The two elements will get together and it is expected that they will place a coalition candidate in the field.

The chief plank in the platform of the coalition party is to be opposition to the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. Mr. Mayfield was nominated as the avowed candidate of the Klan and the one big issue in the November election will be the Klan. Mr. Creager said that the Republicans in Texas are interested chiefly in seeing a candidate placed in nomination who is a strong man, without secret party affiliations and that if such a man can be found among the independent Democrats the Republicans will gladly support him.

RED MEN DEDICATE MASSASOIT STATUE

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Sept. 13 (Special)—Officers, delegates, and friends to the number of nearly 500 came to Plymouth today from the Great Sun session of the Improved Order of Red Men, now in progress in Boston, and dedicated the Massasoit Memorial, a heroic bronze statue of an Indian designed by Cyrus E. Dallin and unveiled on Labor Day a year ago.

Arriving by special train the Red Men and their friends marched to the memorial on Cale's Hill, where the dedicatory services were held. The designer of the statue made a short address, and Frederick O. Downes, past Great Incohonee of the order, delivered the address of the occasion. Following a three hours' visit to the historic spots of Plymouth, the Red Men returned to Boston.

Officers to serve for the coming year were elected by the seventy-fifth Great Sun session of the Improved Order of Red Men in Boston late yesterday afternoon, following a closed session in the morning which extended far over the dinner hour. John E. Sedgwick of Martinsville, Ind., was elected Great Incohonee, the highest office of the order, to succeed A. G. Rutherford of Nashville, Tenn. Other officers elected were: Charles E. Pass of Pennsylvania, Great Senior Sagamore; Mr. Rutherford, Great Prophet; Robert T. Crowe of Kentucky, Great Junior Sagamore; William B. Macferran of Illinois, Great Chief of Records, and W. P. Lightholder of Missouri, Great Chief of Wampum.

A resolution was introduced at the meeting providing that part of the ritual included in various degrees of the order be given by motion pictures. The great council of Washington, it was decided, will erect a national wigwam at the capital.

RED CROSS GIVES $250,000 FOR RELIEF

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—An appropriation of $250,000 for the relief of the thousands of refugees who have gathered in Smyrna as the result of the defeat of the Greek army was made today by the American Red Cross.

The appropriation was recommended by Rear Admiral Bristol, American High Commissioner at Constantinople, who said reports to him indicated that the situation in Smyrna was desperate and that unless relief was immediately forthcoming thousands would starve.

IOWA MAKING FIGHT FOR WILD FLOWERS

IOWA CITY, Ia., Sept. 7 (Special Correspondence) — Wild flowers in Iowa are in danger of grave diminution unless proper conservation measures are taken, Prof. Bohumil Shimek, head of the botany department of the University of Iowa, says.

Sane nature study, with strong conservative emphasis as a public school study, supplemented by stringent park rules and regulations, he advises, are the best hope. "Of the wealth of bloom which followed the seasons from early spring to late fall," he said, "but little remains. A few remnants—mostly in areas of little economic value—are found. The State has adopted a policy of preserving these areas as state parks, and to everyone their charm evidently lies in the flora. Thoughtlessness of people, however, is rapidly stripping even these sections."

FARMERS TO BURN PEACH PITS

OAKDALE, Cal., Sept. 12—Oakdale fruit growers are solving the fuel problem for themselves regardless of the coal and railroad strikes. They are saving the peach stones from the drying peaches and intend to use them in place of coal this winter. In the past hundreds of tons of peach pits have gone to waste. Some of the farmers have discovered that the stones will give as intense heat as the best coal.

INCUMBENTS WIN SENATORIAL RACES

Messrs. Lodge, Poindexter and Townsend Down Opposition in Primary Balloting

CHICAGO, Sept. 13—The three Republican incumbent senators involved in Tuesday's nine state primaries overcame strong opposition by apparently safe margins, according to incomplete returns available today.

Charles E. Townsend in Michigan led the nearest of his three opponents, Herbert F. Baker, by 14,244, with the vote approximately 40 per cent complete.

Henry Cabot Lodge in Massachusetts rolled up 50,000 majority over Joseph Walker, with returns two-thirds complete.

Washington Woman Runs Fourth

Miles Poindexter of Washington led the nearest of his five opponents, George Lamping of Seattle, by 3154 on returns 15 per cent complete. Mrs. Francis C. Axtell was fourth in the race.

William E. Sweet of Denver, had a big lead over Fred A. Gabin in the Democratic Gubernatorial race in Colorado, while Benjamin Griffith of Denver, led Earl Cooley, Lieutenant-Governor, for the Republican nomination. Charles B. Timberlake (R.), Representative in Congress, apparently had won re-nomination in the Second District.

Redfield Proctor of Proctor was apparently certain of victory over A. W. Foote, Lieutenant-Governor, in the Vermont Republican Gubernatorial contest. Senatorial candidates were unopposed.

Cole L. Blease, former Governor, was defeated for the Democratic nomination for Governor of South Carolina by Thomas G. McLeod in a bitter contest.

Close Race in Arizona

Supporters of Charles B. Ward and G. W. P. Hunt, former Governor of Arizona, both were claiming victory in the race for Democratic nomination for Governor of Arizona, with meager returns indicating a close race. Gov. Thomas E. Campbell is unopposed for the Republican nomination, and Henry F. Ashhurst (D.), Senator, also had no opposition for renomination.

In the Massachusetts gubernatorial contest, Gov. Channing H. Cox had an easy victory for the Republican nomination. William A. Gaston, Boston banker, was well in the lead for the Democratic senatorial nomination.

Gov. Alexander J. Groesbeck of Michigan easily defeated two opponents for renomination, while James Balch had a small lead over Alva M. Cummins on early returns for the Democratic nomination.

H. G. Dupré (D.), Representative from the Second Louisiana District, had a substantial majority in early returns.

Newberryism Issue Fails to Beat Mr. Townsend, Michigan

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 13 (Special)—The "Old Guard" in Michigan ran true to form in yesterday's primary, and with two-thirds of the State heard from, has renominated Charles E. Townsend for United States Senator in a field of four. He was leading by 20,000.

His most formidable opponent, Herbert F. Baker of Cheboygan, indorsed by the Farmer-Labor vote in several sections of the State, was a late entry. Throughout his campaign, however, he made repeated attacks on Mr. Townsend for his support of Truman H. Newberry and criticized Mr. Townsend's vote for the Esch-Cummins railroad bill.

Indorsed by Mr. La Follette

Within a few days Mr. Baker had received the indorsement of Robert M. La Follette. Senator of Wisconsin, Patrick H. Kelly, representative, was third in the race and Maj. John G. Emery of Grand Rapids, former commander-in-chief of the American Legion, fourth.

The incomplete vote is:

Townsend	93,838
Baker	73,169
Kelly	43,061
Emery	36,547

A. J. Groesbeck, Governor, candidate for re-election on the Republican ticket, swept all sections of the State, defeating Richard H. Fletcher, former state labor commissioner, and Theodore Joslyn, former Mayor of Adrian.

There was no contest among the Democrats except for Governor, with two candidates, James B. Balch, former Mayor of Kalamazoo, and Alvah H. Cummins of Lansing, running neck and neck.

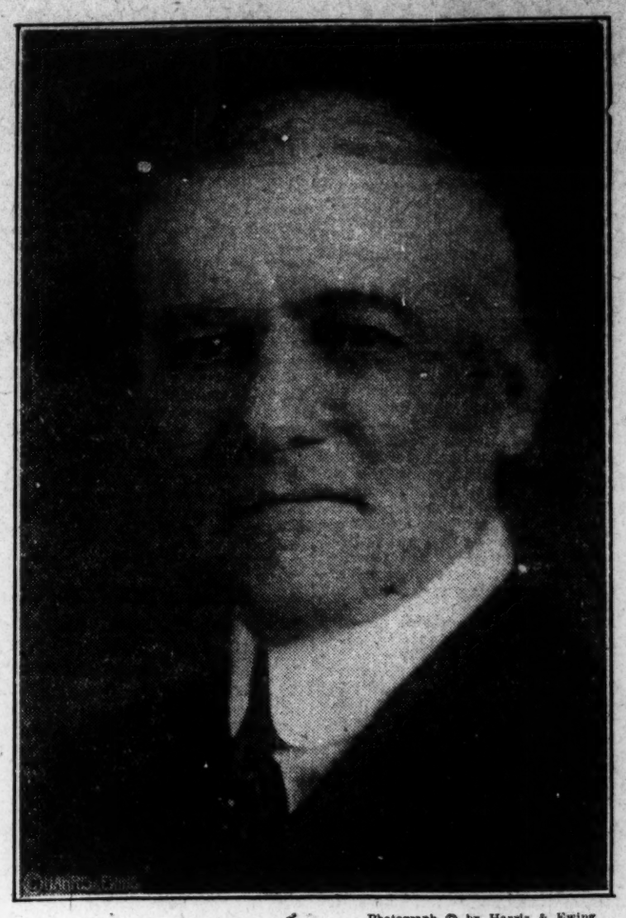
Woodbridge Ferris, twice Governor of Michigan, and well-known Big Rapids educator, was unopposed as Democratic candidate for the United States senatorship. It is predicted, even among Republicans, that he will run a close race with Mr. Townsend in the November election.

With more than half the precincts heard from in all Congressional Districts, present Congressmen seeking re-election have been renominated.

Two wet candidates for Congress, Daniel W. Smith, in the First District (Detroit East Side), and Clarence McLeod in the Thirteenth District (Detroit West Side) had a slight lead this morning over dry candidates. In the Sixth District, Grant M. Hudson, Anti-Saloon League official, was leading William Blackney of Flint, avowedly wet, by 2500 votes and is probably nominated.

Martin S. McDonough of Iron River, leader of the upper peninsula "rum rebellion" of two years ago, and wet candidate for Congress, was defeated by W. Frank Jones, insurance broker of Hancock.

Among the features of the election in Detroit was the sweeping victory of Judge Charles L. Bartlett, renominated for recorder's court. Judge Bartlett become nationally known for sending automobile speeders to the Detroit House of Correction without the alternative of a fine.



Photograph © by Harris & Ewing

Charles E. Townsend,

Re-nominated by Republicans for Senator From Michigan

Colorado Drys See Victory In Result of Primary Vote

DENVER, Col., Sept. 13 (Special)—With returns from Denver practically complete and a fairly comprehensive count available from other sections of the State, it appeared early Wednesday that Benjamin Griffith, former Attorney-General of Colorado, won the Republican gubernatorial nomination in Tuesday's primary, and that William E. Sweet of Denver, investment banker, was the Democratic choice.

Out of a total of 1494 precincts in the State 728 gave Mr. Griffith 19,133 votes to 10,634 for Earl Cooley, present lieutenant-governor. In the Democratic race 725 precincts showed a total of 22,047 for Mr. Sweet; 12,239 for Mr. Salpin, attorney of Delta County, and 5141 for B. L. Jefferson of Steamboat Springs, former State treasurer and more recently United States minister to Nicaragua. Mr. Cooley's friends conceded his defeat.

The primary was marked by apathy on the part of the voters, the ballot cast being perhaps the lightest since the primary law was enacted. Both Mr. Griffith and Mr. Sweet are advocates of the strict enforcement of the Volstead Act.

In the congressional race in the First District, comprising the city and county of Denver, Benjamin C. Hilliard, former Representative and a strict prohibitionist, has a slight lead in the Democratic contest over James Marsh, city attorney, who was reputed to be in favor of modification of the Volstead Act. William N. Vaile (R.), incumbent, was unopposed. In the Second District, Charles B. Timberlake (R.), incumbent, is leading Mr. Ozman by a comfortable majority, while in the Democratic race Mr. Worth is leading Mr. Class by approximately 2000 votes. The primary vote may be considered a pronounced victory for the prohibitionists.

South Carolina Defeats Mr. Blease by 15,000 Votes

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 13—Nomination of Thomas G. McLeod, former Lieutenant-Governor, over Cole L. Blease, for Governor of South Carolina, in the Democratic primary run off yesterday, appeared certain today on the basis of returns tabulated by the State, in which less than 100 precincts were unreported.

With votes in these estimated as not exceeding 10,000 to 12,000, Mr. McLeod's majority of more than 15,000 in a total count of 181,346 was regarded as assuring his nomination beyond any doubt, which in this State carries certainty of election.

In seeking nomination to a third term as Governor, Mr. Blease conducted his campaign largely on the record of his former incumbency when he attracted nation-wide attention by pardoning many state prisoners.

NEW BUREAU PROPOSED

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 — Latest among the education bills introduced in the House is one by George Huddleston (D.), Representative from Alabama, which seeks to have the Government disseminate information upon political issues and matters of a political nature in the public interest. Such a law, if enacted, would establish the biggest publicity bureau this country has ever known, the object being to use the publicity in connection with elections.

FEDERAL OFFICIALS REFUSE OVERTURE FOR SPEED IN SUIT

(Continued from Page 1)

outlived its usefulness, like the gold standard and Wall Street."

Discussing alleged coal profiteers, Mr. Ford declared, "through newspaper headlines they spread propaganda about a coal shortage so that everybody starts scrambling for coal.

"Furthermore, by squeezing labor and reducing their pay these same interests cause strikes and throw the railroads into convulsions, immediately cutting down the available car supply with which to transport coal.

"Having convinced the public there is a shortage, they ration coal to themselves through the commission under the guise of priority for public utilities. These utilities then take advantage of these conditions, by paying high prices for coal and in turn can raise the rates to the public."

Washington Officials Expect Rail Peace in Chicago Meeting

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (By The Associated Press)—Confidence was expressed today by officials in close touch with the rail strike situation that action would be taken soon at the Chicago meeting of strike leaders which would go far toward ending the walkout of shopmen which became effective July 1.

Several high administration officials are watching closely the meeting in Chicago of the shop crafts' general policy committee and by these officials the belief was expressed that action was a matter of hours.

It was learned they have been advised that proposals for separate settlements with between 50 and 55 roads, including some of the larger systems, are under consideration by members of the policy committee.

DRY GOODS TRAFFIC CONFERENCE ENDS

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 13 (Special)—The traffic conference of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, ended this afternoon, after a morning session in which many subjects of importance to department stores were discussed.

A. C. Albee of Philadelphia, spoke at length on the new developments in freight tariff making, in which he is an expert, having been a pioneer in the tariff modification of the past years.

T. J. Sweeney of the John C. Paige Company, Boston, gave an interesting talk on "How the Stores Feel About the Transit Policy," in which he spoke of the losses sustained by his firm through floods, fires, hurricanes, etc. Mr. Sweeney has traveled over 8000 miles during the last six months presenting to the members face to face the cash savings under the transit policy indorsed by the traffic group.

The report of the treasurer, J. E. Shay, of Butler's, Incorporated, Boston, was satisfactory. A number of resolutions were passed, some of thanks to the Pittsburgh traffic men for their entertainment and others regarding the future policy of the traffic group. The afternoon was passed in visiting the stores of the city, and this evening the visitors will leave for their homes.

RADIO SERVICE EXTENDED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, announced yesterday that his company had entered into an agreement with the Radio Corporation of America by which the Postal Telegraph places at the service of the Radio Corporation its land line system extending to all parts of the United States for the collection and delivery of transatlantic radio messages.

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HUNKY DORY

STRIKERS FINANCED BY HARRIMAN BANK

Indianapolis Institution Also Advanced Money to Union Coal Miners

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—Joseph W. Harriman, president of the Harriman National Bank, yesterday declined to discuss a report that the bank had loaned $200,000 to the United Mine Workers of America. Mr. Harriman said:

The Harriman National Bank is a public institution and does business with corporations, individuals, and all kinds of organizations, including labor organizations, railroads, and coal corporations; also with Indians, Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos, and some Americans, red, yellow, brown, and white; in other words, without regard to race, creed or color.

The United Mine Workers of America do banking business here and have done so for some time. Their business with us has always been conducted along business lines. The nature of their transactions I am at no more liberty to discuss publicly than the business of others who do business here.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 13—The manner in which the Harriman banking interests and the Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis helped finance the miners in the recent coal strike was revealed here yesterday by William Green, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America.

Mr. Green negotiated with New York banks yesterday the sale of bonds which, he said, will bring the total cost of the srtike to the United Mine Workers of America well above $1,900,000, exclusive of large sums expended by local unions.

"The loan from the Harriman National Bank amounting to $100,000, was obtained last July in the midst of the coal strike, said Mr. Green. The United Mine Workers "had $1,500,000 tied up in the courts in the Coronado and Pennsylvania Mining Company suits," he said and was sorely in need of cash with which to defray strike expenses.

"Through Benjamin Schlessinger, president of the International Garment Workers Union of America, three officials of the mine workers, John L. Lewis, president; Philip Murray, vice-president, and I, met W. A. Harriman, president of the Harriman National Bank, and H. B. Rosen of the New York Life Insurance Company, chairman of the bank's board of directors," Mr. Green related. "We asked for $100,000 and got it, giving in return an unsecured personal note for six months, signed by us. Mr. Harriman asked if $100,000 would be enough, saying we could have $5,000,000 if we needed it. It was all a big surprise to us."

In similar manner another $100,000 was borrowed for the miners from the Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis, according to Mr. Green, and $50,000 from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

EXPLORER BEGINS REMOVAL OF DATA

(Continued from Page 1)

plored by a ship following along the coast, and the only feasible way of thoroughly charting that territory is to go up the eastern shore deep into Furbisher Bay, then by dog team and canoes cross the land in the summer time. On the trip across one would find vast lakes never before seen by white men."

Dr. MacMillan made the response after the address of greeting extended by Samuel J. Sewall in behalf of the citizens of Wiscasset. Speaking to fully 3000 people assembled on the green in front of First Church, Governor Percival P. Baxter extended the greetings of the State of Maine, and said that it was men like MacMillan who made him proud to be a resident of this State.

President Kenneth C. M. Sills spoke briefly in extending the welcome of Bowdoin College, following which an informal reception for the explorers was held.

PRIMITIVE TRIBE OF MEN SOUGHT

Explorers Leave for Jungles of Malay Peninsula

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13—Capt. Edward A. Salisbury, explorer, today was en route for the Malay peninsula, where he will search for what has been termed "the missing link."

Accompanying Captain Salisbury were M. C. Cooper, former lieutenant-colonel in the aviation corps of the United States Army; Duke Zeller, experienced explorer; Edward Burghard of Columbia University, New York; Miss Dorothy Salisbury, the explorer's daughter, and two motion picture men.

The party will leave the steamship President Taft at Singapore, where Captain Salisbury's yacht Wisdom II is anchored. The yacht is being outfitted by Nelson Taylor, a graduate of Stanford University, and George McNeil, a Yale graduate. On the vessel is a fine laboratory for carrying on experiments near the scene of the exploration.

Captain Salisbury said rumors had come across the Pacific Ocean from time to time about a tribe of wild men in the jungles of the Malay Archipelago, who had short, vestigial tails, receding foreheads and protruding brow ridges. The Captain said he did not accept these stories as the truth, but he was in search of whatever was to be found.

JAPANESE LESEES NO NATIONAL MENACE SAYS GENERAL STAFF

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 — The General Staff, to whom a protest by the San Pedro, Cal., Chamber of Commerce had been referred, has reported to the Secretary of War that the holding of a tract of land by the Japanese within a short distanec of Ft. MacArthur in southern California does not constitute a danger to the national defense of the United States.

The appeal of the San Pedro Chamber of Commerce had been forwarded by Hiram Johnson (R.), Senator from California, and the question was studied by the war plans division of the general staff, as were similar protests sent through several representatives in Congress from California.

In view of the report to the Secretary of War, he is expected to inform the Senator and Representatives that the Japanese will be permitted to remain quietly in possession of the tract in question for the duration of their lease, understood to be for 33 years.

HAITIAN BOND ISSUE ASSURED

State Department Approves Financial Policy

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—The long discussed bond issue of the Haitian Government finally is being put through, with the sanction of the American State Department, which has made official announcement of the invitation of Haiti to American bankers to tender bids for the proposed issue of $16,000,000, which is to form part of the $40,000,000 loan provided for in the protocol between Haiti and the United States concluded in October, 1919.

This loan, it has been claimed by a faction in Haiti, and the claim has been supported by W. E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, and W. H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, was forced upon the Haitians and was in the interest of certain American financial interests rather than of the Haitians themselves, who through it were placed in the power of the bankers and other business men, who, it was explained, were exploiting them and their resources. The invitation to the American bankers was issued through John A. McIlhenny, American financial adviser to Haiti, who has been bitterly opposed by the Haiti Independence Society.

The bonds which are to be issued in spite of these objections, will bear 6 per cent interest and will mature in 1952. They will be secured by a first lien on the internal revenues of the Haitian Republic and a second lien on the customs revenues, subject only to the 5 per cent allowance for the payment of salaries and expenses of the general receiver of customs and the financial adviser.

It is unofficially stated that the purpose of the proposed loan is to permit the Haitian Government to take advantage of the present situation of the exchange market in order to refund the external loans of 1896 and 1919, now held in France, amounting to about 87,000,000 francs. What remains after these are paid will be used for the settlement of the internal debts of Haiti and public works.

STRIKE IN CANADA NOW IMPROBABLE

Railway Shopmen Confidently Expect It Will Be Called Off

WINNIPEG, Sept. 13 (Special)—A permanent or at least a temporary settlement of the wage dispute of the Canadian Railways' shopmen is confidently expected by Friday by the union officials in Winnipeg, following advices received from the United States and the east. The announcement in Chicago by R. J. Tallon, head of the railway crafts of Canada, that he had postponed issuing a strike-call, pending the consideration of a proposal to end the strike, was followed by an expression among the shop trades here that a strike would be averted.

Advices here are to the effect that a number of the United States roads probably will settle with the unions on terms suitable to both sides, and this would form a basis for the settlement this side of the line. It is stated that the United States railway companies which are willing to settle are competing lines with the Canadian roads.

No further word regarding the announced intention of the Canadian railways to put the findings of the conciliation board with its wage cut into effect on Sept. 15 has been received. Up to the present notice to this effect has only been posted in the Transcona shops of the Canadian National Railway.

NEW SLEEPING CARS ARE ALL TO CONTAIN SEPARATE ROOMS

CHICAGO, Sept. 13—Sleeping cars constructed with seven rooms to each car, each room accommodating five persons, will be placed in the Chicago-California service of the Santa Fe Railway for fall and winter travel, road officials announced today. There will be 18 of the new style "family accommodation" cars. Each room will contain a lower and upper double berth, a day lounge, and bed.

The new all-room sleepers will be part of $3,500,000 worth of all steel equipment for the regular daily passenger service of the Santa Fe between Chicago and the Pacific Coast, which probably will be ready for service about Nov. 15. Unusually heavy travel to the coast is expected, road officials said.

GOLD OUTPUT INCREASES

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal, Aug. 11 (Special Correspondence)—The output of the gold mines of the Transvaal for July was declared at 730,635 ounces, an increase over June of 54,938 ounces. The value of the July output was £3,360,921. The output of the mines of the Witwatersrand was £713,068 ounces, an increase of 55,036 ounces, and of outside districts 17,567 ounces, a decrease of 98 ounces.

REDFIELD PROCTOR NAMED

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 13—Redfield Proctor received the Republican nomination for Governor at yesterday's state-wide primary, defeating Lieut.-Gov. Abram W. Foote by a plurality of about 5300 votes. With only 13 small towns missing out of 247 cities and towns in the State, the vote was: Foote 19,568; Proctor 24,907. There were no other primary contests in either party.

BUSINESS WILL AID FUEL DISTRIBUTION

United States Chamber of Commerce Will Co-operate With Federal Coal Officials

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—The President's fuel committee has called a conference for Friday in co-operation with the United States Chamber of Commerce to consider measures for the dealing with the coal situation so as to insure the most equitable distribution of coal and to prevent profiteering.

The specific questions to be taken up include the study of measures for the expedition of the coal movement; measures for restraint in the accumulation of unnecessary coal stock by business and industrial consumers and methods of placing upon the public market part of the production of mines producing for certain industries alone, and in general to endeavor to place the coal industry as nearly as possible on a normal basis.

In the control of prices, responsible coal dealers will be asked to help in the speedy readjustment of coal prices, to save the small householder from undue hardship.

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, sent out invitations to the meeting, and Julius Barnes, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, telegraphed business men in various localities to participate in the conference. Before the conference convenes the senior council and executive committee of the chamber will meet with a view to obtaining the sentiment of leading business men regarding the best means for securing the ends desired.

Mr. Barnes issued a statement in which he said:

The Chamber of Commerce realizes that with the long suspension of production of coal in both fields, there is a great deal of anxiety, particularly among household users. It realizes also that this same anxiety communicated to industry has precipitated fuel prices which jeopardize the full operation of other industries and may cause some measure of suspension with resultant unemployment.

Congress has just passed legislation establishing considerable powers of regulation in the office of Fuel Distributor. We have a feeling that intelligent co-operation can so far facilitate distribution of fuel and so adjust pressure for immediate supplies for industries that both the householders' anxiety and the menace to continued industrial operation may be most effectively removed, perhaps entirely outside of the exercise of the powers of federal regulation.

We hope to demonstrate that industry itself and the railroads, guided by a full knowledge of the necessities, will work out by co-operation within itself and with the administration authorities, the quickest possible correction of these evil after-effects of the long strike.

GENERAL STAFF CHANGES

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—Maj.-Gen. J. H. McRae, Assistant Chief of Staff in charge of personnel, has been relieved from duty in Washington and assigned to command the fifth corps area with headquarters at Columbus, O. He will be succeeded as assistant chief of staff by Brig.-Gen. C. H. Martin.

KANSAS OFFICIAL PROPOSES THAT STATE BUILD ELEVATORS

Vast Storage Facilities Would Be Used as First Aid to Wheat Producers of State

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 8 (Special Correspondence)—In order to give the Kansas wheat grower a chance at slightly larger returns for his crops and to save the transportation systems of the State a recurrence of the car shortage, Clyde M. Reed, chairman of the state Public Utilities Commission, has suggested to the people of the State the building of large elevators for wheat storage. These elevators would be constructed, owned and operated by the State purely as a first aid for the wheat producer.

The Kansas wheat crop comes on early in July, and within a space of 100 days most of it must be moved to market. By the middle of August every year there has been a car shortage. At the present time more than 15,000,000 bushels of wheat are awaiting shipment in the State and many threshing machines are closed down because there are no cars available.

Under the present marketing system the farmer sells his wheat to a dealer. Whatever benefit there may come later in the prices of wheat the farmer loses. Every year the wheat has to be dumped upon the market and the market invariably breaks because of a lack of storage space. The elevator owners will not buy when there is no certainty of obtaining cars. Mr. Reed said the average loss to the wheat growers from congested market and transportation is between $15,000,000 and $25,000,000. He said:

We have watched the efforts of co-operative organizations to solve the problem of the grain grower. They have made progress but it is slight. The problem is, in our judgment, too large for any individual or group to solve. Out of some years of observation and study of wheat marketing conditions we have come to the belief that the initial step in helping the wheat grower is to provide a place of storage where he may retain interest in and control of his product.

We are not unmindful of the suggestion that has come from high quarters that increased storage should be provided on the farm. Undoubtedly the suggestion was sincere and well meant but it indicates a lack of thorough familiarity with the problem. To follow it would be uneconomical and, generally speaking, unwise for in a business sense, anything that is uneconomical is unwise.

It would cost 1000 farmers more to build granaries on 1000 farms, each with a capacity of 1000 bushels, than it would for 1000 farmers to build a central warehouse where 1,000,000 bushels would be stored. And then the little granary on the farm is not so safe a storage place; nor can grain be so quickly and economically handled as in the great central elevator, nor can it be so well classified and graded and treated when need be. Then it is more available for quick and timely marketing in the central storage place.

Raising wheat is the most important single agricultural industry in this agricultural state. Today, and this is true in some degree every year, the Kansas farmer is overwhelming the transportation facilities of this State—and they are excellent—with his demand for cars to move his grain at a price which means a loss to him. This is largely involuntary. The farmer can't help it under our present system. But if the first big wheat movement was partly to nearby central storage places, the present transportation facilities would suffice.

It is true that there are terminal elevators at the Missouri River and Minneapolis, Chicago and Galveston; New Orleans and Buffalo, Duluth and elsewhere, but always when the wheat reaches those elevators under press of the circumstances which has the wheat grower in its clutch the grain has passed the control of the producer and he receives no benefit from any enhancement of price, depressed when he sold it, that may subsequently come.

It is our belief that there should be built in the wheat belt central elevators with sufficient capacity to relieve the glut which now attends the marketing of every crop. These elevators should be public warehouses where the individual or the co-operative society could store grain and receive a certificate which would be collateral at the bank. Only yesterday the War Finance Corporation loaned two and a half million dollars to a Kansas Co-operative organization on such security.

STORAGE OF COAL BY RAILWAYS URGED

Secretary Hoover Would Put By Coal in Slack Periods and Start Co-operative Marketing

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—Greater storage of coal by railways and other large consumers of coal during periods of the year when public demand slackens, and a system of co-operative marketing between coal producers to decrease distribution costs and give a more constant flow to orders, were recommendations made for stabilizing the coal industry by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, in an address before the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry at their annual meeting in New York last night.

Mr. Hoover deplored the constant recurrence of strikes in the coal industry, for which the public pays in its cost of fuel and hardships endured during a shortage, and he hailed the proposed congressional coal commission to investigate the industry as the most constructive step taken since the war.

"The public demands results," declared the Secretary of Commerce, who is also chairman of the President's coal distribution committee. He said the public patience with the biennial upheavals in the coal business has been exhausted, and the rights of the public are superior to either coal mine owner or mine employees.

The crux of the problem is the intermittency in employment, caused by an excessive number of mines and too many miners, and of equal importance, in the view of Mr. Hoover, is happier relations between employer and employee. Periodical friction between employer and employees makes it clear that there is need of better organization and public participation with guarantees.

Mr. Hoover contended that proof that collective bargaining, conciliation and arbitration upon their present basis of organization have in sequence broken down in this industry is contained in the stoppage of production and resultant coal shortage.

The Secretary of Commerce said that there were 8000 bituminous mines with an annual capacity of 850,000,000 tons, 300,000,000 tons capacity beyond our national needs; there are 2500 too many bituminous mines and 200,000 too many people in the business. This waste of labor, or capital and of coal levies tremendous tribute on the entire country, he pointed out. Investment in the industry was declared to be highly speculative, with excessive distribution costs, and the operators vibrating between bankruptcy and high profits.

EXPRESS AIR MAIL SERVICE PROMISED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—An air mail service of 28 hours between New York and San Francisco within a year was promised yesterday by Paul Henderson, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, in a talk at a luncheon given in the Automobile Club of America by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce.

The coast-to-coast service would be made possible by an all-night flight between Chicago and Cheyenne, Wyo., a distance of a little more than 1000 miles, and airplanes carrying 800 pounds or more of San Francisco mail sorted and ready for the carrier, for example, would leave New York early one morning and be delivered on the Pacific coast the next day, Mr. Henderson explained. He also said contracts had been let for the illumination of the air mail field at Chicago. If satisfactory arrangements were completed at Detroit, he said the first night postal flights probably would be made between Chicago and Detroit early next month.

Mr. Henderson said that 2,000,000 miles had been flown without a fatality and for the eight weeks ended Sept. 9, 100 per cent efficiency had been maintained. Last year when 1,800,000 miles were flown, the efficiency was 95 per cent. He credited the record of safety and performance to the skill of the pilots and the ground organization.

SOCIETY OF FINGER PRINT OFFICIALS MEETS IN BOSTON

Use of finger prints to prevent voting under another's name was proposed by Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in delivering the welcoming address to the International Association for Identification, which opened a four-day session today in the State House auditorium.

About 150 finger print officials from various parts of the United States were present for the opening session, which began after Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, had been duly recorded by his finger prints. The ceremony was performed in the Governor's office in the presence of newspaper photographers.

Sanford Bates, Massachusetts commissioner of correction, addressed the meeting, pointing to the value of finger prints in connection with the parole system, which has been greatly extended in Massachusetts during the past few years. He also expressed the opinion that they could be used to avoid keeping persons awaiting trial in prison, asserting that society offers to the innocent man no redress for this indignity which he suffers.

WAR BUREAU INQUIRY ASKED

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—Investigation of the United States Veterans' Bureau by a committee of three Senators is demanded in a resolution offered by William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah. Charges of "red tape" in the administration of affairs in the Veterans' Bureau so complicated as to cause "intolerable indirection in the handling of cases" are made by Mr. King.

PERU RATIFIES PROTOCOL

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—The State Department has been informed by the United States Charge d'Affaires at Lima that Peru ratified the Tacna-Arica protocol and the complementary agreement negotiated by the delegates from Chile and Peru and the conference recently held in Washington.

BELGIUM MAKING FRESH DEMANDS

(Continued from Page 1)

strict enforcement of the recent reparations decision, and strong representations from the French Premier, M. Poincaré, are believed to have been largely responsible for the withdrawal of the Belgian delegation from Berlin and last night's request for gold.

The new Belgian action is regarded more as a diplomatic move than anything else, as the Government favors acceptance of the German proposition in a modified form. With Belgium and Great Britain, it is believed that Italy is backing the extension of the time limit. The settlement is now in the hands of M. Poincaré.

Karl Bergmann, the special German envoy, conferred with members of the Reparations Commission yesterday afternoon and made several suggestions, but failed to obtain any new concessions. He explained that a six-month limit was too short, and if Germany were required to pay 270,000,000 gold marks in six months the mark would collapse. He informed the delegates that an 18-month period would enable Germany to purchase the necessary foreign money to meet the payments, without further injuring the mark.

Much emphasis is placed by reparations circles on the effect the Stinnes-Lubersac agreement will probably have on M. Poincaré's decision. Final failure of the commission to carry out the terms of the recent compromise, it is believed by many observers, would be followed by French occupation of the Ruhr. This would mean the breaking up of the Stinnes-Lubersac accord, which is generally regarded in France as the first real sign of Germany's willingness to pay for the devastation of the war.

In view of this it is thought that Premier Poincaré would hesitate a long time before sacrificing these concrete reparation deliveries. Therefore, it was declared last night by a prominent member of the Reparations Commission that common sense would probably once more step in and save the situation.

CANADIAN TOURIST RECORD SET

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 28 (Special Correspondence)—Tourist travel on the Pacific Coast set a new high record on the Canadian Pacific Railway steamers this year and the Rocky Mountains also attracted an exceptionally large number of visitors, it is stated. Scarcity of labor is delaying the completion of the Kettle Valley line south from Penticton to the new town of Oliver in the interior of British Columbia.

New Fall Suits

—Beautiful, Smart and Practical

The many new Suit surprises for the fall season have thrilled us until we are bubbling over, so we shall tell about some of them:

MATERIALS—Gerona, Veldyne, Marleen, Duvetyne, Twill Cord, Tricotine, Mannish Cloths and Matelasse.
COLORS—Navy, Brown, Marmute, Hawaiian, Tunison, Black and Mixtures.

STYLE FEATURES — Straight tailored lines, box styles, Balkan and blouse models. Some collars are tailor notched, others convertible; some Suits are trimmed with fur of beaver, veatka, squirrel, mole, and fitch.

Prices pleasingly ranged from $45.00 to $225.00

The readers of the Monitor are cordially invited to inspect the beautiful Suit styles on the Third Floor.

Emery, Bird, Thayer Company
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The Fifth Floor Gift Shop Announces
New Exhibits of Gifts

Widely varying items, selected here and there from the best exhibits of the East. Price ranges are as varied as the selections, affording something at suitable price, for every usage.

Mats and Scarfs of velour and tapestry, $1.85 to $21.00.
22-in. Pillows of velour and tapestry, $2.50 and $3.75; Brocade combinations, $5.50 to $10.95.
Candles—plain and ornamented, in many sizes and colors, a pair, 25c to $2.50.
Imported Bavarian and Bassano Ware—handsome bowls and candlesticks for side table and dining table decorations.

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The Hat Sketched, of Black Velvet, $30

Our Fall Millinery

is in perfect harmony with the exquisite apparel of our Women's Department—every hat is a creation which embodies style and beauty!
Sport Hats of velour in all smart fall colors, $10, $12.50, $13.50, $15.
Other Street and Sport Hats $15 upward.
Dress Hats, $25 upward.
Khox Sailors, $22.50, $25, $28.50.

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New Fall Models in Petticoats

of Good Quality Radium Silk

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WORLD NARCOTIC CONFERENCE URGED

Protestant Episcopalians Propose International Control of Drug Traffic

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 13 (By The Associated Press)—An international conference for the control of the narcotic traffic is asked for by a resolution adopted yesterday by the House of Deputies of the Protestant Episcopal Church in general convention here.

The resolution, which was introduced by the Rev. W. H. Bliss of Seattle, provided for the appointment of a committee of one bishop, one presbyter, and one layman to call upon Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, to ask him to take steps to make effective the provisions of a protocol adopted by the Conference at The Hague in 1914. Bishop Bliss addressed the House, describing the extent of the drug traffic, declaring that while it is generally supposed that drug users are chiefly in the underworld, the truth is that most are in the families of ordinary circumstances. He said narcotics were a much greater menace than liquor ever was. He said there were between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 drug addicts in the United States.

Religious instruction of public school children under a system whereby at the request of parents the children might be given such training as part of the regular school time under teachers of any denomination the parents may designate, is asked in a resolution adopted today by the House of Deputies. The resolution was introduced by the Rev. Dr. A. B. Kinsolving of Baltimore.

The Rev. W. H. Van Allen of Boston presented a resolution expressing sympathy for Christian people in Smyrna who have come under Turkish rule. It was put on the calendar.

The movement for greater recognition of women in the church, which has already resulted in a report by a joint commission favoring admission of women to the House of Deputies, brought about the adoption by the House of Deputies in the general convention of an amendment to a canon which will make it possible to license women as lay readers.

Under this rule it will be possible for women to read certain portions of the services of the church where no male clergyman is available, or they may assist clergymen. Women, however, will not be permitted to administer the sacraments of the church. If the House of Bishops enacts this amendment it will go into effect the first of next year.

Several resolutions providing for constitutional amendments dealing with ordination of men not in the church were deferred by the House of Bishops until the whole question of the concordat is brought up.

The House of Bishops voted in favor of taking the word "obey" from the marriage ceremony of the church. The bishops voted to refer the proposal to eliminate the phrase "with my worldly goods I thee endow" from the ceremony back to the commission which had submitted it.

The bishops were generally in favor of the phrase but objected to its wording, it was said.

The vote to eliminate "obey" was 36 to 27. If the House of Deputies concurs in the action the proposed change will be subject to approval at the general convention three years hence before becoming effective.

VIENNA UNIVERSITY FORCED TO RAISE FEES TO STUDENTS

VIENNA, Aug. 19 (Special Correspondence)—With the general increase in the cost of living in Vienna, it has been found necessary to raise the fees in the university. The authorities have done so with great reluctance, knowing very well the straitened financial conditions of the great majority of the students. But no other course was open, in view of the enormous increase in the cost of all the scientific and technical appliances, and other educational requisites, added to the imperative necessity of giving the professors and teaching staff something approaching a living wage.

For the approaching winter semester 1922-23, the fees in the various departments will be five times those of the summer semester. For foreign students the increase will be 50 times. For the law course the total educational fees, including lectures and use of the library, will be 24,000 crowns; for the state examination, 12,000 crowns, and for the examination for the degree of doctor in jurisprudence, 24,000 crowns. For the middle-school teachers' examination, the fee will be 30,000 crowns. The whole tax for the degree of doctor in jurisprudence amounts to 96,000 crowns, and for the doctorate of philosophy, 72,000 crowns.

In the technical departments, including the College of Agriculture, the College of Mines and the Academy of Fine Arts, the tuition fees will amount to 14,400 crowns and the total cost of the semester, including the library subscription, will be 21,900 crowns.

The share of the professors in the college and tuition fees in all departments will be raised in the same proportion as the students' fees. The minimum payment for each semester will be 450,000 crowns and the maximum 900,000 crowns. Altogether a professor may receive 3,000,000 crowns for the semester—at the present rate of exchange $40. The private lecturers will be permitted to retain the whole of their fees.

COAST LIBERALS TO MEET

VANCOUVER, Sept. 1 (Special Correspondence)—The Liberal Executive Committee has decided to hold the provincial party convention in Nelson, British Columbia, on Sept. 28 and 29. There will be 577 accredited delegates and all sections of the province will be represented. Among the most important questions to be discussed will be the Government's policy in regard to the future of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, the provincially-owned and operated railway on which $40,000,000 has so far been expended and the revenue from which is very small.

MANY PROPOSALS FACE VOTERS OF 18 MIDDLE WEST STATES

Soldiers Bonus, Constitutional Amendment and Taxation Law Changes Among Special Features

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 8—Bonuses for soldiers, bond issues for public utilities and highways, changes in election laws, revision of the payment and terms of public officials, adjustment of taxation laws and many miscellaneous propositions are to be voted on in 18 middle west states at the general election in November.

Some of the measures are of initiative origin, some are for referendum, and others are offered by legislatures as amendments to state constitutions. Two states, Tennessee and Colorado, are to decide whether to call a constitutional convention to revise the basic structure of the government.

In three states soldiers bonus projects are to be voted on. Iowa proposes to pay its veterans a total of $22,000,000. The law offered to the voters by the thirty-ninth general assembly will pay to every citiizen who saw service, except those at Student Army Training Corps colleges, 50 cents a day for every day of service, the total not to exceed $350.

Compensation for service men in Kansas is estimated to cost $25,000,000 on the proposition submitted for referendum. The money would be secured by a bond issue, to be retired $1,000,000 a year. It would pay each soldier $1 a day for the duration of his service. Illinois proposes to raise by direct taxation $55,000,000, which would provide 50 cents a day and not more than a total of $300 for every soldier.

Debt Increases Proposed

Four states are contemplating increases in the debt limit or the issuance of bonds for public utilities or highways. Utah legislators have asked the electorate to amend the constitution to increase the debt limit from 1½ per cent to 2 per cent of the value of taxable property. Colorado asks permission for a $6,000,000 state highway bond issue, to be charged against the highway department's half of the motor vehicle tax. This is an initiated measure. An initiated proposal in South Dakota would authorize the state to issue bonds in amount required to build a hydro-electric plant on the Missouri river at Mobridge. Wisconsin asks its voters to authorize cities to incur an additional 5 per cent debt, based on value of taxable property, for buying and operating street railways or other utilities. This requires an amendment to the constitution.

Change in the election code are asked in three states, with Nebraska proposing two alterations. Nebraska is asked to consider an amendment to the direct primary law which would restore the power of party conventions to choose delegates to their respective national conventions, and the other would extend party registration now in force in the large cities to the rural districts. An initiated constitutional amendment in Colorado proposes to readjust the senatorial and representative districts to give farmers a better show, cutting down power of the mining districts which have lost population since district boundaries were set. A South Dakota proposal would require signatures of 15 per cent of the voters, instead of 5 per cent at present, to put propositions on the ballot for initiative and referendum.

Innovations are presented in South Dakota and Minnesota. An initiated law in the former would create a state bank similar to that of North Dakota. A Minnesota amendment asks that the state be enabled to lend money to farmers.

Better Salaries Proposed

Laws governing the pay, expenses and terms of public officials and legislators are to be considered in Utah, Wisconsin, South Dakota, Colorado, and Wyoming. An amendment in Utah would double the remuneration of legislators, giving them $8 a day and 10 cents mileage. A Wisconsin amendment would allow sheriffs to succeed themselves, whereas now they are disqualified for two years following a two-year term. Wyoming would increase the salaries of county officials. South Dakota is contemplating an amendment that would give the Legislature power to fix, by a two-thirds vote, the salaries of state officials, which are now limited by the Constitution to $1800. Colorado considers extending the terms of county and state officials from two to four years.

Taxation occupies the attention of Michigan, Colorado, Utah, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Tennessee. State income taxes are proposed in the first three. Minnesota proposes an amendment authorizing the state to levy a tax on the business of iron ore mining, the proceeds to go into the permanent trust funds of the state. South Dakota asks authority to levy assessments on land along the banks of rivers subject to damage by floods, the money to be used for protection of such lands. Tennessee faces an amendment to authorize classification of property for taxation.

A great variety of miscellaneous laws are offered in various states. Colorado has up for consideration an anti-vivisection amendment to the Constitution. It would make vivisection illegal. An alien property rights act would exclude the Japanese from owning land. Others would consolidate all the state institutions of higher learning under the University of Colorado board of regents, and give the state utilities commission jurisdiction over the rates and services of public utility corporations in Denver and other "home rule" cities.

Plea for Education

Oklahoma would amend its constitution to enforce the attendance for at least four months a year of all children below the eighth grade in schools supported wholly by public taxation and in which instruction is in English. It is backed by the Americanization movement and would affect parochial schools of the Roman Catholics.

In Michigan additional amendments to the constitution to be voted on would allow port cities to create districts and to raise and spend money locally for improving harbors and water transport facilities, and to give the State a clearer right to take private property by eminent domain for parks, boulevards and the like.

Other propositions in Nebraska would prevent picketing and the use of persuasion in strikes and lockouts by labor unions and give the state banking department power to deny applications for new banks in towns already supplied.

An amendment to the Wisconsin constitution would give the Legislature power to provide by law that in in civil cases the votes of a specified number of a jury less than all but not less than five-sixths shall be sufficient for a valid verdict.

Montana is considering an initiated measure to allow the introduction of betting machines at state fairs, a tax of 6 per cent to be levied on all bets. Constitutional amendments would provide for the consolidation of town and city governments and for the creation of appointive county and state boards of equalization.

North Dakota will consider authorization of a grain grading department.

HOUSING OUTLOOK GAINS IN ENGLAND

Restoration of Competitive Bidding Helps to Lower Cost

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 25—The outlook for house building in Great Britain is at last becoming favorable. What this means to the Nation only those who for the past five years have been unable to obtain suitable housing accommodation can appreciate. The rule of high prices, so keenly felt in all departments of national life, has been particularly burdensome in this matter of housing. But a break has now come, and the supply of houses may be expected rapidly to increase.

Several causes have combined to bring about the change. The decreases which have taken place in wages are having their inevitable effect. A factor which has not received so much public notice, however, is that of trade rings. Last year complaints were made by those who had access to inside information that the lack of competitive tenders for building was due to the activities in all parts of the country of associations of builders.

As an example of the change which has taken place, the recent experience of the City Council of Glasgow may be cited. The council scheduled a project in February, 1921, for the building of 36 houses. On inviting tenders it was found difficult to get contractors to bid for the work, while there was ground for suspicion that the firms who submitted tenders were acting under "ring" directions. The quotations frequently showed very striking similarities.

When the project was recently readvertised, however, 76 contractors sent in tenders. It is evident from the variations in their quotations that the system of collusion through trade organizations has been superseded by a revival of the old competitive practice.

When offers were taken in February, 1921, the average price worked out at £1138 8s. per house, or a total of over £40,000 for the whole project. The present tenders show an average of £525 per house, or just short of £19,000 for the lot. The actual tenders for square dressed rubble-faced building are, for a three-apartment house, £504 4s. 11d., and for a four-apartment house £545 5s. The cost of exactly similar houses a year ago was respectively £1098 8s. 6d. and £1168 7s.

UNION WILL HAVE ITS OWN SCHOOL

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 13—Resolutions favoring the restriction of immigration and urging the establishment of a school to be financed and operated by the union to give instruction to members and apprentices in the operation of type-setting machines, were presented at yesterday's session of the International Typographical Union in annual convention.

The immigration resolution, offered by a delegate from Charlotte, N. C., recites that "the violence prevailing in different labor strikes throughout the country is due largely, if not solely, to the foreign element that has steadily invaded the ranks of Labor until it has become a menace."

DR. WISE DEMANDS JEWS TAKE ACTION

Co-operation Called Essential If Palestine Opportunity Is to Be Preserved

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—A World Jewish Congress to decide on a course of action is absolutely essential if the opportunity for the Jews in Palestine is not to be lost, according to Dr. Stephen S. Wise, chairman of the executive committee of the American Jewish Congress in a statement summarizing the impresions he gained while on a visit in Europe and in Palestine. Dr. Wise will make a full report of his investigation at a special meeting of the American Jewish Congress Executive, next Sunday afternoon, at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

Data Collected at Source

Dr. Wise was abroad three months. He was in touch with leading Jewish representatives and conferred with prominent European Government officials on Jewish matters. He said:

At some fitting time I shall deal with the problem of America in relation to Europe. I will, however, now deal with the relations that obtain and that ought to obtain between European lands and America long enough to point out that there is a close parallel between Europe's need of America's understanding and co-operation and the need of understanding and service from American Jews to their brothers in European lands. European Jewry is no more and no less insecure and unstable and even hectic than all the rest of Europe. Europe looks to America for counsel and co-operation and European Jewry looks to its American brothers for such insight and readiness to serve as are needed if order is to be brought out of the chaos of Jewish affairs. Everywhere I felt an almost pathetic dependence upon the younger, stronger brother, American Jewry.

America cannot lay down commands for Europe, and no more can American Jewry apply long-distance treatment to the ills of European Jewry. What the world needs is brotherliness. European Jewry has the right to demand and to expect it of American Israel.

If I am optimistic about Palestine, it is because I contrast things in Palestine today with what they were 10 years ago upon the occasion of my last visit. The British genius for helping men to govern their own affairs has had the most happy illustration in Palestine. Moreover, Jews face the new day and the new task with a new attitude.

World-Wide Co-operation Urged

Only one thing is needed by Palestine and that Palestine must have or it will cease to be the hope of Israel. It must have the interest and the wholehearted support of Jews everywhere. Seventy or eighty thousand Jews in Palestine can do no more than represent 15,000,000 Jews in its upbuilding and their power is limited by the willingness of Jews to help.

I am not disturbed by the Arab situation. For one thing, I have been in Palestine and have seen that entire dependence can be placed upon its two statemen administrators, Sir Herbert Samuel and Sir Wyndham Deedes, and they will tolerate no uprising against that Government, which has been confirmed and ratified by the concerted action of the League of Nations. Moreover, the best answer to Arab propaganda is more work and still more work in Palestine by Jews for Palestine. every investment of strength and resources is for the benefit of Jew and Arab and all the people of Palestine.

When opportunity offers, I shall make solemn appeal to the heads of the great churches of Christendom to the end that Arab bitterness against the Jew be not fomented and deepened by the incitement of so-called Christians. If Palestine is again become a challenge to the Jew, it is not less a test of the Christianity of Christendom.

ONTARIO DISCUSSING IMMIGRATION PLANS

TORONTO, Sept. 9 (Special Correspondence)—At a joint meeting of representatives of the leading boards of trade and chambers of commerce held yesterday in Toronto, to discuss the question of immigration, a committee was named to prepare a resolution embodying the views of the meeting for presentation to the Ontario Associated Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce in Owen Sound on Sept. 21 and 22.

While all present were in favor of doing everything possible to secure the proper type of immigrant from Great Britain, it was felt that it would be difficult to fill Canada with settlers from there alone, and that the Government should give careful consideration to the selection of settlers from certain countries of northern Europe and the United States. The trend of the discussion was along the lines of securing farm laborers with families and British boys.

SEED GRAIN PURCHASE ASKED

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—To tide farmers over possible periods of crop failures, Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, has introduced a bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the purchase of seed grain to be supplied agriculturists under rules and regulations prescribed by the Agricultural Department.

TURN OF POLITICAL TABLES BRINGS AUSTRO-ITALIAN AMITY

Prospects Brighter for Customs Union Between Ancient Enemies—Italy Feels Her Isolation

ROME, Aug. 29 (Special Correspondence)—The meeting of Carlo Schanzer, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, with Dr. Scipel, the Austrian Chancellor, and Mr. Segur, the Austrian Minister of Finance, which was held in the historic city of Verona, has aroused widespread conjectures.

As Austria has now been shorn of her richest provinces and reduced to a small state of some 8,000,000 inhabitants, there is a growing opinion that she may seek economic salvation by union with one of her neighbors. As what remains of Austria is mainly German, it was feared that this neighbor would be Germany, so that the ideal of the Pan-Germans of the Frankfort Parliament of 1848, the union of all Germans under one flag, would be accomplished by their grandchildren.

It is now proposed that the only alternative to union with Germany is union with Italy, just as there has been talk in Hungary of union between that country and Rumania in the sense that King Ferdinand of Rumania should be also King of Hungary. Political memories are apt to be short; the Italians are a practical, not a sentimental, people when politics are concerned. The Austrian Empire is a thing of the past; the Jugoslav kingdom and the Little Entente are very present realities, which might become future dangers. Austria, being now small and weak, is no longer the enemy; Serbia, being now big and powerful, is no longer the friend.

France Unpopular

France is very unpopular in Italy, where there is little feeling against Germany. A close agreement with Austria would not, therefore, today find among the realistic Italians a preconceived repulsion. Indeed, Baron Sonnino, the chief author of the Treaty of London of 1915, preferred a weak Austria to a strong Jugoslavia, and, while working for the annexation of the Italian provinces of Austria to Italy, neither desired nor foresaw the break-up of the dual monarchy.

The Italian press, while admitting the possibility of a proposal for union on the part of Austria, is anxious to deny the possibility of an Italian acceptance of it. "Italy," writes the Messagero, whose editor was for 12 years correspondent in Austria, "intends to respect existing treaties." This statement is intended to reassure the Allies, who might not unreasonably consider an Austro-Italian union with some alarm, and the Little Entente, which might regard it with hostility.

Such a consummation is desired neither in London nor Paris, still less in Belgrade, Prague, Bucharest and Warsaw, just as Italy would dislike a Danubian confederation. The Tribuna hastens, therefore, to remind the public that Italy "belongs to the interallied group, and could not take decisions except with the concurrence of the other members of it." Union is accordingly watered down into a customs union, such as prevailed between the North German Confederation and the South German States during the years 1867 to 1871.

Italy Also Isolated

Other commentators, again, explain the Verona meeting as wholly concerned with Austria's financial restoration. But, although Mr. Lloyd George at the recent London Conference, considered this to be Italy's special business, it may be doubted whether the condition of Italy's own finances would allow her to come to the financial assistance of her neighbor unaided.

The Italian Parliament has already recognized that something must be done by voting 70,000,000 lire toward the capital of the new Austrian National Bank. Meanwhile, the whole question will be discussed with the Allies, who cannot, if they would, permanently prevent the union of Austria with Germany, the sole alternative to some arrangement with Italy. No one is going to war now to hinder that momentous act, because everyone is weary of fighting.

But it is not only Austria that finds herself isolated, and therefore seeks a friendly neighbor who was a traditional enemy. Italy herself, though victorious in the war, is in a state of "splendid," if not dangerous isolation. That is due to the foreign policy of Baron Sonnino, and more recently of the Marquess della Torretta. Those two ministers of foreign affairs made enemies of Jugoslavia and Greece. The latter Minister further alienated the Little Entente at the Venice Conference about the Burgenland last year. When to these mistakes is added the anti-French feeling in Italy, which found vent in the hostile demonstration against the French Military Mission at Venice in September, 1921, and the sack of the French Consulate at Turin three months later, it will be seen that Italy is girt about with unfriendly states, for Albania is weak and Switzerland lukewarm, so that Great Britain (as represented by Malta) is her only really trustworthy neighbor, and, if the Fascisti had their way, would not be her neighbor at all.

RAIDERS CONTINUE THEIR ACTIVITIES IN MAHSUD COUNTRY

PESHAWAR, India, Aug. 9—The efforts of police and military forces have not yet effected any perceptible decrease in the number of armed raids in the northwestern frontier districts, which occurred with unusual frequency during the past few months.

The tale of sniping incidents, ambushes and attacks on convoys, which the present occupation of the Mahsud country has not terminated, is a long one. Regular troops, with specialized training, have not yet been able to overawe the raiders or to prevent them from carrying out their long established vocation. The raiders' chances of success are greatly enhanced when they descend to the plains after passing unmolested through the area of military occupation. In the plains they have to face only the opposition of partly armed villagers, and pursuit later by such forces of villagers and police as can be hurriedly mobilized. Every advantage lies on the side of the pursued.

Additional forces of police and constabulary are now being drafted into the Dera Ismail Khan district, and all possible steps are being taken to confine raiding gangs to their own country by adding to the risks they must take in coming across the border.

CHICAGO TO TEST HIGH SPEED LANE

Section of Michigan Avenue Reserved for Express Automobile Traffic

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 8—Construction of an "express" motor lane along half of Michigan Avenue in the downtown business district may be resorted to in Chicago to help solve multiplying automobile transit problems. Such a speedway would be the only one ever built in the very heart of a large city.

The object would be to divide the slow moving from the through traffic and enable cars to get in and out of the busy Loop District more quickly. City officials will take up at the first session of the Transportation Committee this fall the proposal to construct a curb along the center of the boulevard, partitioning the two kinds of motor traffic—since this boulevard is for automobile passenger travel exclusively.

For 20-Mile Speed Rate

The side of the avenue toward the lake and removed from the busy loop area it is proposed to make for "express" traffic moving at least 20 miles an hour. Only at a few major streets would access be given to this portion of the street. The balance for slow local business would move at about eight miles an hour.

This arrangement, it is said, would mean a considerable saving. It is the opinion of Maj. R. F. Kelker, superintendent of transportation for Chicago, that the average speed rate on the boulevard is now less than eight miles an hour in non-rush hours and between two and four during the busy periods.

This unique speedway plan is practical in Chicago on Michigan Avenue, according to Major Kelker, because this great boulevard which forms the principal feeder for traffic to and from the loop both from the north and the south is a boulevard on which most of the cross streets dead end. It is sufficiently wide to enable the passage of two lines of cars in each direction on the "express" and the slow lanes of travel.

Boulevard on Filled Land

The increasing use of automobiles has called forth other ingenious schemes from the city officials here. There is under construction and nearly ready for use a continuation of the boulevard north over new land made by filling in Lake Michigan. Eight months ago where the foundation of the wide automobile avenue is now being laid there was several feet of water. A rickety fishing pier projected from the shore line and lifeguards had their station at another point along the lake.

The waters were shoved back, piles were driven and engineers are undertaking to lay a pavement on the foundation put in. Their efforts are attracting national attention from engineers, since this new fill made on lake bottom has brought up problems in engineering.

The street, which is to be 35 feet wide, is being paved with asphaltic concrete a foot thick specially reinforced. It is a part of the North Shore boulevard drive, being on Sheridan Road.

Woman

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EQUAL CITIZENSHIP BILL AIDS WOMEN

Measure Passed by Senate and House Now Goes to President for Signature

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12—The equal citizenship bill, providing "that the right of any women to become a naturalized citizen of the United States shall not be denied or abridged because of her sex or because she is a married woman," has passed the Senate and House and will go to the President for his signature.

"The granting of equal citizenship rights to women is the logical fulfillment of the suffrage amendment which granted equal voting rights to women," said Miss Alice Paul, vice-president of the National Women's Party, which has been investigating discriminations against women as citizens. She added:

Many members of the National Woman's Party were affected by this inequality in our citizenship laws, notably Inez Milholland, who in spite of her work for American suffrage, became legally a foreigner through her marriage to Eugene Boissevain, a citizen of Holland. The former Duchess of Marlborough, Consuelo Vanderbilt, a daughter of Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, president of the Woman's Party, lost her rights as an American when she was married to the Duke of Marlborough, becoming an English citizen, and later, through the recent marriage, becoming a French woman.

Harriot Stanton Blatch, daughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, suffrage pioneer and herself a life-long worker for political equality, lost her American citizenship by her marriage to an Englishman and during 40 years was considered by our laws as a foreigner. Another famous case was that of the granddaughter of Admiral Bigelow, famous for his exploits during the War of 1812. His granddaughter, Louise DeHaven, the descendant of a long line of American ancestors, through her marriage to a German nobleman became technically a German. During the war all of her own property inherited from her father and grandfather was seized by the Alien Property Custodian and she was stranded in an Austrian hotel almost a beggar. In her case a special House resolution restored her citizenship. Other prominent American women married to foreigners who will be affected by this bill are:

Gertrude Elliott, California, married to Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson.

Ethel Field, Chicago, married to Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty.

May Goelet, Newport, R. I., married to the Duke of Roxburghe.

Anna Gould, New York, married to Count Boni de Castellane and later to Prince de Sagan.

Nancy Leishman, Pittsburgh, married to the Duke of Croy.

Marguerite Hyde Leiter, Washington, married to the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire.

Eleanor Patterson, Chicago, married to Count Gizycki.

Amelie Rives, New York, married to Prince Troubetzkoy.

Glayds Vanderbilt, New York, married to Count Szechenyi.

Helena Zimmerman, Cincinnati, married to the Duke of Manchester.

All of the women listed were married before the passage of the bill and will therefore, have to live for one year within the United States or its possessions if they wish to regain American citizenship.

PULLMAN CHARGE DECLARED UNFAIR

Tax on Travel Termed Hindrance to Prosperity

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—Alfred Fantl, a merchandise buyer, in a letter to Ogden L. Mills, Representative in Congress, vigorously assails the Pullman surcharge as a "needless and grievous burden on the people of the United States." In urging Mr. Mills to exert every influence in expediting the passage of the Robinson bill, designed to eliminate the additional rail travel charges, Mr. Fantl explains that he speaks in the interest of "more than 100 leading department stores in as many important cities of the United States." He continues:

Permit me to point out that the odious Pullman surcharge is in no sense a Government tax and in no manner inures to the advantage of our Government or of our people. Imposed after the war's hostilities, yet at a time when patriotism forbade effective protest against any measures designed to strengthen the position of the United States Government, the Pullman surcharge added arbitrarily to the Pullman rates a flat 50 per cent openly taken from the pockets of all travelers occupying Pullman chairs or berths and as openly handed over to the railroads hauling Pullman coaches, being defined as so much extra revenue in compensation for decreases in net railroad earnings under Government administration.

Now that the railroads have been authorized to increase their regular mileage charges to the full limit needed for their profitable operation, there remains not the slightest shadow of reason or excuse for the perpetuation of this onerous, unwarranted, drastic and unfair surcharge imposed directly on one class of citizens for the exclusive advantage of another class.

The all-important factor of too costly transportation over a country which, above all else, relies on its transportation facilities for interchange of ideas, as well as of merchandise has contributed largely and directly to the paralysis, in which labor suffered to an extent as great or greater than did other portions of our population.

NATIONAL MINORITIES IN POLAND TO FORM BLOC FOR ELECTIONS

WARSAW, Aug. 25 (Special Correspondence)—The negotiations which have been proceeding between the representatives of the national minorities in the Polish Republic for the establishment of a bloc to contest jointly the forthcoming general elections in the country have now been concluded satisfactorily. The bloc has been formed and includes the Jews, Lithuanians, White Russians, Germans, and Russians. The Jewish parties represented in the bloc are the Zionists, Folkists, and the Jewish Orthodoxy. The merchants' group and the "bund" are not represented.

A central committee has been appointed consisting of one representative from each component party. Mr. Gruenbaum represents the Zionists, N. Priluzky the Folkists, and Mr. Kirschbraun the Orthodox Party. The bloc will submit a joint list of candidates to the electorate. Under the agreement establishing the bloc the Jews are to obtain a third of all the seats gained by the bloc. The election campaign is being started immediately.

AFRICAN NATIVES DEMAND INQUIRY

London Journalist Says Tales Must Be Taken With Caution

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 25—West African atrocity stories have been subject to further investigation by the Christian Science Monitor in the course of which an interview was had with a journalist who had spent several years of her life in the section which includes Togoland whence the reports emanate. This informant stated without any qualification and in confirmation of accounts which have already appeared in these columns, that there were no allegations of serious injustice in the Gold Coast, which is British territory, but that there were many complaints from Togoland with a great deal of evidence to support them.

"If half of what we hear about the French officials is true," she said, "the French mandate is not a success. If this fact is established, the League of Nations will undoubtedly make other arrangements for the guardianship of the territory.

"However, it must be remembered that native testimony as to conditions can only be accepted with the utmost caution. While this is true of all human nature, it is particularly so in the case of West African natives. It is not so much a case of any intention to mislead, as inability to see clearly where their feelings or interests are at all concerned. In these cases of which we are hearing, for instance, it is quite possible that they are telling the truth in regard to their punishments without ever thinking to say a word about any offenses or provocations they may have committed.

"However, it seems reasonable to conclude that there must be a considerable amount of truth back of all these representations. This conclusion is supported by the fact that the natives making objections to the present rule are not directly demanding some particular change but are merely asking that an impartial committee inquire into conditions."

W. A. CLARK HAS OPTIMISTIC VIEW

Early Solution for European Problems Predicted

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—William A. Clark, former United States Senator and Montana capitalist, has returned from Europe with an optimistic report of affairs there.

"I believe that, through the very able diplomatists who are discussing important affairs, a satisfactory solution may be reached in the not distant future," he declared. "Conditions in Europe, are, of course, very uncertain, owing largely to the differences in policy of England and France. Their respective interests, of course, are very different, particularly with reference to their relations to Germany."

Mr. Clark intimated that the political and sentimental reasons which impelled France and England to become allies in the war, were far apart from the economic reasons which tend now to mark a cleavage between them. At the same time, he believes that the patriotic leaders of the Entente will find a way out of the maze.

"With regard to industrial affairs at home, which are very much complicated, I am hopeful of a satisfactory outcome," he continued, "but, of course, it will require considerable time. I expect to make a tour of the west and upon my return I expect to be better posted as to conditions."

SOUTH DAKOTA SEEKS REPEAL OF WAR LAW

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Sept. 7 (Special)—A demand is being made in some parts of this State for repeal of a statute requiring county auditors to make returns to the state adjutant-general of every male resident between the ages of 18 and 45 years, presumably eligible for military service. This law, enacted during the early part of the World War, was designed to aid the military authorities.

The law is denounced as obsolete and a useless cause of expense. It is further asserted that even in time of war such a measure would be of no assistance to the adjutant-general in mustering the military forces as he would be provided with official lists of residents furnished by the War Department or other official source.

PRESIDENT'S ACTION ON BONUS IN DOUBT

WACO, Tex., Sept. 13—R. G. Story, national committeeman from Texas of the American Legion, announced at the state conventon of the Legion here yesterday the receipt of a telegram Monday night from the national board of the Legion saying President Harding's private secretary had informed the board that Mr. Harding would not veto the Bonus bill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—George B. Christian Jr., secretary to President Harding, denied yesterday that he had informed the national board of the American Legion that the President would not veto the soldier bonus as stated by R. G. Story, speaking at the convention of the Texas department of the Legion.

William Pitt Statue

To Be Unveiled Tomorrow at Pittsburgh in Honor of the British Prime Minister for Whom the City Was Named

BAGPIPES TO PLAY AS PITT IS HONORED

Prime Minister's Bust to Be Unveiled in Pittsburgh by Sir Charles Wakefield

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 13 (Special)—The dedication of the William Pitt memorial at the City-County Building in this city tomorrow, will take place on the one hundred and sixty-fourth anniversary of one of the battles of the French and Indian war, and on the ground where the conflict took place. On the same month and day set for the unveiling of the bust of William Pitt, in the year 1758, a detachment of the army sent by Pitt to capture Ft. Duquesne met a reverse at the hands of the French and Indians.

The same tunes which were played by the Scotch bagpipers when they marched to take the French stronghold 164 years ago will be heard again when Sir Charles Wakefield arises to honor the memory of his fellow countryman and the great friend of the American colonies. The music of the bagpipers in the first case was drowned by the crack of the rifle and the war-whoop of the Indians. It was the signal for a battle between 800 Scottish Highlanders and American provincial soldiers, under Maj. James Grant, against about an equal number of French and Indians. Major Grant's force fought desperately, but was outflanked and routed, the remnant of his command falling back on the main army of Gen. John Forbes, which was struggling westward from Ft. Bedford. "Grant's hill" from that date became a landmark here.

Two months later General Forbes marched unopposed to the forks of the Ohio River and planted the colors of Great Britain on the dismantled ramparts of Ft. Duquesne. At the proposal of General Washington, it is said, he named the place Pittsburgh in honor of England's Prime Minister, and dispatched a letter reporting a victory to Pitt. This letter was received in London four months later.

On March 25, 1759, Pitt replied to Forbes respecting the naming of Pittsburgh, saying: "I cannot conclude without adding my particular acknowledgment for the very great and undeserved honor you have done my name."

The William Pitt memorial committee has completed arrangements for the dedication tomorrow. Gov. William C. Sproul will come to the ceremony today and speak on behalf of the Commonwealth at the formal dinner in the William Penn Hotel this evening. Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador at Washington, is also expected to attend.

Following the arrival of Sir Charles Wakefield, Lady Wakefield and daughter and British party at the Pennsylvania Station this morning, today's program includes a reception by the Pitt memorial committee and a luncheon at noon at the Chamber of Commerce, where Sir Arthur Haworth, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester, England, will speak. This afternoon the party will be taken on an inspection of the industrial plants. In the evening a formal dinner will be given, with James Francis Burke as toastmaster. The list of speakers includes many men with the British party.

Tomorrow the unveiling of the bust will take place at the City-County building, at noon, accompanied by patriotic music. The presentation to the city of the bust will be by Sir Charles Wakefield, the unveiling by Miss Wakefield. After luncheon the guests will be taken to the famous block house after which an informal dinner will be given at the Pittsburgh Golf Club. The distinguished guests will leave for the east tomorrow evening.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS MARK JAPAN'S INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

Trade Unions Seek to Organize Mining Fields—Labor Hampered by Transient Workers

TOKYO, Aug. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Since the angry days of the race riots of 1917, and the dockyard labor trouble in Kobe last year, when scores were hurt in collisions with the police, and some hundreds arrested, strikes, agitations, new labor organizations have been the milestones of progress under handicap, for the laws of Japan do not welcome organizations of any sort, and Labor in this country has no charter of liberty. The authorities are not violently opposed to trade unions. In recent years the Dai Nippon Rodo Sodomei Yuai-kai, or General Federation of Japanese Labor, has been formed. The facts of the situation demonstrate that while the law is actually repressive, the administrators of the law wisely refrain from too harsh an application.

Convictions Lacking

But the authorities have other havens of safety in the national temperament, they know that labor movements are lacking in those deep convictions that make of them in other lands a power for good or evil. Japan's federation is but a poor imitation of its American model. It exists, but it has difficulty in collecting the small monthly dues from its few score thousand members. This is due to the lack of deep conviction in the individual, and mutual distrust; most particularly the dislike of the proletariat to intrust money to the keeping of the leaders of the proletariat.

In northern Kyushu, Japan's "Black Country," repeated attempts have been made to organize the miners. So far, these efforts have failed, but in the fall the uncrowned labor king of the country, a worker among the poor and lowly, is to proceed to the field of battle, and direct operations.

Some months ago, following a strike at the Government ironworks, the director in this movement conceived the idea of organizing the colliery workers of the region, a black country in truth, with a forest of factory chimneys and mine shafts. The leader was not the first to try. In the past, lack of money was the chief cause of failure, but now there were funds in hand, and forthwith meetings were held, and much Marxian philosophy spoken to uncultured minds.

Then happened what is perhaps peculiar to Japan. The organizers had not only to contend with the opposition of the mine owners, but had to resist the attacks of a society of men who give themselves the picturesque title of Kokusui-kai (National Characteristics Association). These men with the high-sounding title are merely self-styled nationalists and patriots, professional gamblers and what-not, who resort to violence at the slightest provocation.

Labor Is Unstable

The procedure is all very familiar to the American reader; it smacks of the industrial areas at home, but it has local peculiarities. The labor organizers found, for example, that the average miner of North Kyushu was not much interested in his industrial salvation. The reason is this; mining labor is a most unstable element. It is recruited from among the peasant population of adjoining prefectures; its recruitment is a heavy charge upon mine owners, and the recruits are an independent lot, returning to the farms very readily if their hopes of profit from digging coal are not realized. This fact, indeed, applies very extensively to modern Japanese industry.

The great mills and factories in cities and ports are recruited from the country; their labor is new and unreliable, vacillating, indifferent. There is no aristocracy of factory labor in Japan, such as we find in Lancashire, where from father to son and mother to daughter they follow loom and spindle.

Battle to Continue

The fact is at the bottom of much of the dissatisfaction with Japanese goods that seems to be the common feeling of the buyer overseas. Japan is an agricultural country, with an agricultural aristocracy going back into the dark ages.

After a few weeks of labor fights, skirmishes and alarms among the pits of Northern Kyushu, the organizers withdrew for a season, promising to return in the autumn re-enforced by the leadership of a man whose name commands respect among Japan's labor—Toyohiko Kagawa, of Kobe. It is in such men that the nation must develop in its modern industrial needs,—in those things that are understood in the West, because the West created them.

OSTRICH EGGS IN CAKES

OUDTSHOORN, Cape Colony, Aug. 11 (Special Correspondence)—Ostrich eggs are now being used in the manufacture of cake, biscuits and macaroni, and are in great demand from all parts of the Union and beyond. Orders are being received, varying from 250 to 1000 eggs. The latter number is equal to one ton and a half and represents 2000 dozen of hens' eggs.

ILLINOIS WARRING AGAINST "BLUE SKY"

Secretary of State Issues Warning to Investors Against Buying Unsound Securities

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 13—Unusual activity of alleged blue-sky corporations has led Louis L. Emerson, the Secretary of State, to sound a warning to investors to beware of stock in corporations about which they know nothing. Investment in securities becoming more general in the last few years had given a rich field for operations to fake concerns, he explained.

"The Securities Law, which became effective July 1, 1919," he said, "is proving very successful in cleaning up blue-sky operations in Illinois, but it cannot control the offering and sale of securities by corporations located outside of the State. A bill is pending in Congress to remedy this condition, but in the meantime a great deal of questionable paper is being floated in Illinois by use of the mails and advertising mediums in other states.

"Under the Illinois Securities Law, no company can sell in this State securities based on established or prospective income until it has filed with the securities department of the Secretary of State's office a sworn statement setting forth its property holdings and other facts which indicate its reliability. Before these statements are accepted and filed the securities department makes an investigation on its own initiative.

"If, after this investigation, the statements are accepted for filing, the company may sell its stock in Illinois. If they are not accepted, the company is barred from doing business in this State.

"Any interested party has access to this information. The investor cannot be too strongly urged, however, to be on his guard in investing his money even in companies which have been accepted under the Illinois Securities Act. Every statement filed by the company and every copy forwarded by the Secretary of State in response to inquiries states specifically that neither the State of Illinois nor any officer of the State assumes any responsibility for any statement made by the company nor recommends any of the securities described by these statements."

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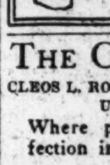

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Autumn Exhibit of Art Colony at Laguna Beach, California

Los Angeles, Cal.
Special Correspondence

WHEN, in the early eighties, Alexander Harrison sent to the Paris Salon the enormous and since then much reproduced picture, "The Wave," he aroused a distinct interest in French art circles. It was at a time when the influence of "the men of 1830" was still in the air: when at Düsseldorf they were painting the romances of the past and the poems to nature done at the Barbizon School were sounding sweetly even as they are today. In America, The Hudson River School, long abandoned by artists, was still effecting the general public with its elaborateness.

"The Wave" astonished by the intricacy of its simplicity. Though waves had been breaking since time began no one had thought to make a picture of an example of perpetual motion, and Harrison may be said to have started a new kind of marine painting which has taken hold more in America than elsewhere, and of which Winslow Homer, Charles Woodbury, Emil Carlsen, Paul Dougherty and Frederick Waugh are its best known exponents. They seem to have reached the heights of their ability when they have portrayed, convincingly with all its elemental power, the open sea.

Nor is it as simple as it looks. It involves not only months and years of careful observation but much research. The wave forms are subject to unvarying natural laws and result from the wind and tides, ground swell and currents, back flow and rip tide, and the action and reaction of one on the other. It is in fact no small achievement, to paint a picture that brings to the observer even a fleeting sense of being deeply moved.

Something of this may occur to one at the current exhibition at Laguna Beach where Frank Cuprien's painting of the open sea, "Before the Storm," has been awarded the prize for the best picture by a Laguna artist.

This artist, the retiring president of the Laguna Art Association, has chosen the sea for his one subject and has found it an unfailing source of inspiration. With his Munich school training and his north of France ancestry, he brings his experience and love of both sea and art into full play in his pictures, and his "Before the Storm" has given us a strong sense of the power and weight of angry water. A simple subject strongly and effectively painted.

To Anna Hills, newly elected president of the association, was given the local Chamber of Commerce prize for her oil painting, "By the Sea." This artist, by her ability and the quality of her work, has acquired a permanent place among western artists. Many of her late canvases including the two here shown, are done with the knife, yet with such sureness of touch and accuracy of color as to please the most prejudiced admirer of pure brush work.

Karl Yens, who received the Sherman Stevens prize for the best painting in the exhibition, is a colorist. His washes of pure water color are a joy to the beholder and the fact that his pictures are usually on a large scale makes them more interesting. Mr. Yens is unfailingly amused at the intensity of the art students who work so earnestly along the summer shores and this picture, of an absorbed artist under a spreading tree, like many of his, has a leavening touch of humor.

R. Clarkson Coleman received the popular prize, by vote, for a characteristic "Summer Sea" and honorable mention was given Donna Shuster, Evylina Nunn, Arthur Hill Gilbert and Clarence Hinkle.

Art is not a matter of size yet a number of the small pictures are unusually attractive. William Swift Daniell has a small "Sunset at Old Lyme"; there is a water color by Henri DeKruif called "Pastoral Desert" and "Marjory," an outdoor figure by J. J. Baumgartner. Near by are two each, by pupils of Anna Hills, "The Court Yard" and "The Temple Gate, Japan," by Evylina Nunn, the latter a delicate misty bit of the East in a most harmonious gray tone: and two water colors by Mable Haig done in a sort of mosaic of pure transparent washes. Anna Hills, having a style of her own, is with rare intelligence, cherishing as jewels any originality in her pupils.

Alice Blair Ring shows a warm toned bit of France and Theodore Jackman a "Bridge in Spain," both good and giving a pleasant old world touch to the exhibition. Max Wieczorek has one portrait in his inimitable sketchy chalk that is anything but sketchy in effect. His art is unique, done with black outline work and cross-hatched with delicate flesh tints.

On a larger scale are two oils by Hansen Puthuff done among the low hills which he loves and a misty view of Point Lobos by Guy Rose. Noticeable, also, are the works of Jack Smith, Benjamin Brown, Orrin White and Clarence Hinkle.

Other artists represented in this anniversary exhibit in which the colony takes a special pride and to which they endeavor to send their best are: George Brandriff, Ida Bolles, V. Cannon, Curtis Chamberlain, John Cooloidge, Clara Dooner, Mary Everett, Lillian Furguson, Alice Fullerton, Conway Griffith, William Griffith, Helen Hodges, Lucy Jack, William Lees Judson, Marie Kendall, Charles Marsh, Emily White and Nona White.

The jury of awards was composed of William Preston Harrison, Roscoe Shrader, director of the Otis Art Institute, and William Riddell of Chicago.

J. A. S.

"Before the Storm," from Painting by Frank Cuprien

The Motion Pictures

New York, Sept. 11
Special Correspondence

"BURNING SANDS," which was recently put on at the Rivoli, is a George Melford production for Famous Players. It has everything to make it a picture play of note except a satisfying story. There is excellent direction, fine photography, acting sometimes above the ordinary, and yet the picture as a whole is stupid and annoying.

The story concerns Daniel Lane, one of those big, silent men who flourish in the movies. He dislikes civilization, finds it hollow, and false, so needs must take up his life with an Arab tribe, where, evidently, he finds things more to his liking. He is the protégé of an old sheik, who gradually turns the government of the tribe over to him. Lane is seen showing the natives the benefits of unity by trying to break a bundle of sticks tied together. They are overpowered and awed by such wisdom and unquestioningly follow his advice after that. We had never thought that bands of Arabs were so easy to govern, but evidently we were mistaken. All they needed was some gentle little lesson like this to make them law-abiding and peaceful.

No doubt Lane would have gone on hating civilization, and trying at the same time to teach its ways to the Arabs, had it not been for Lady Muriel, daughter of the English governor, who comes to live with her father. She has just come from the schoolroom, which may be excuse for her always speaking in schoolbook English of the most stilted sort.

When Lane first comes to call and interrupts a dance given in her honor, who should meet him in the garden but the haughty Lady Muriel herself! She looks at his dusty riding clothes and registers contempt. With icy demeanor, which is evidently Hollywood's best understanding of how an English lady of title always acts, even when hostess in her own home, she says to a servant, "Conduct this person to the small drawing-room and ascertain whether or not my father knows him." Lane is shown looking after her in bewilderment, which is perhaps the most human thing he does in the entire picture. We do not blame him for being what Lady Muriel would no doubt call "nonplused."

Afterward, when introduced to Lane by her father, the governor, she looks icy again, registers contempt, although the man is obviously her father's friend, and therefore entitled to at least ordinary politeness, and says with her aristocratic nose in the air, "I suppose you do not dance?"

The fate of nations seems to be held suspended before he answers with a haughtiness equal to hers, "No, I never dance!"

Evidently the director meant us to realize that here was a thrilling moment. Lady Muriel is shown looking down at the riding boots of the "strong, silent man of the desert" with utter abhorrence. In case we should be so stupid as to miss the point, a close-up of the feet in riding boots is shown. Although the whole incident seemed to us to be absurd and laughable, it evidently was a turning point in the picture, for from that moment Lady Muriel's ill-bred haughtiness vanished, Daniel Lane's dislike for civilization faded away, and we are asked to believe that the latter's disclaiming any knowledge of dancing changed two lives.

After that Lady Muriel pursued the "strong, silent man of the desert" even into an oasis, where he had gone to quell some trouble with rival tribes. Perhaps she was determined to make him learn the gentle art of dancing. The picture, explicit enough up to this point, leaves us in doubt as to this.

Although, according to the screen, the two have met only a few times in her father's house in the most formal way before she begins her pursuit, Lady Muriel is shown asking him questions about his private life in the most brazen way when they finally meet. After insisting that she must enter his tent because he "needs help in his housekeeping arrangements," she proceeds to poke about among his possessions in a way that would have been ill-bred on the part of even his sister.

There is a futile episode of a chaperone, who neglects her duty, which seems to have little or nothing to do with the development of the plot. There are "papers"—good old papers, always so necessary to a plot!—which are stolen, of course, by the villain; a misunderstood girl, who, after only one meeting with Daniel Lane, declares that he changed her whole life and taught her how to live, although their screen acquaintance was of the slightest; and many Arabs in flowing robes ride in and out of the picture whenever "atmosphere" is needed.

In order that we may be sure the picture is taken in its proper setting, there are many close-ups of the pyramids, which are given the same prominence as the profile of the star. The photography is excellent, there is skillful use of light and shade, and the direction was so good that at several critical moments one forgot the absurdity of the situations.

Wanda Hawley played the part of Lady Muriel, and, probably, had the interpretation of the part been left to her intelligence, she could have saved Lady Muriel from being such an insipid, unsatisfactory person. Milton Sills played the man of the desert, and probably realized what an impossible person the author had pictured him, and did the best he could to make him human.

The subtitles were as unreal as the plot. When one told us that Daniel Lane was "the only man in Egypt who understood the natives" we were inclined to resent the obvious absurdity. There was much use of words and phrases supposed to add to the atmosphere, but detracting from the sense of the subtitle itself. "Mysterious by-paths of the night" may have looked well on the screen, but it didn't mean anything. "Shifting sands" and "setting suns" were insisted upon, in case we should forget for a moment that the story was one of the desert. The only thing left out was a sand storm.

In seeing pictures like this we can only praise the photography and direction, and forget the story.

J. P.

British Actors and Managers Confer

MANCHESTER, Aug. 29 (Special Correspondence)—It is quite possible that, owing to differences which have arisen between actors and managers, the whole of the British public except that portion within reach of the West End of London may be deprived of the opportunity of playgoing in the height of the autumn season. At a conference called by the Actors Association recently held in Manchester the situation was made clear. What renders the position the more serious is the fact that, by the presence of their chairman and secretary, the support of the Manchester Trades Council was implied, a support which would mean the withdrawal from the theaters concerned of the technical and general staffs and of the trade union public. Although the touring actors are not so strongly organized as their colleagues in the West End of London, yet the concurrence and support of the other sections thus foreshadowed would undoubtedly put them in a strong position as against possible non-union companies which might be got together by the managers.

As stated by Mr. Lugg, general secretary of the Actors Association, the cause of the disagreement is as follows: In November, 1919, the Association of Touring Managers and the Actors Association came to an agreement which, according to Mr. Lugg, was accepted by the actors as a minimum rather than a generous settlement. The managers are now bent on revising it in ways that are obviously serious from the point of view of the actors. The players are to lose the 20 per cent additional pay at present received for acting twice nightly. The artists are to rehearse "on approval" for three or six days, according to the length of the engagement; this might often mean that an actor would find himself after three days' rehearsal without an engagement for the whole season, as artists are often booked three months ahead and may refuse other offers. Another demand is that there should be Sunday rehearsals without payment. The actors are against Sunday rehearsals and insist on payment as the best means of stopping them.

The last point mentioned by Mr. Lugg was the stipulation of the managers that they should have the power to decree as many "weeks out" during an engagement as they please, and should have power to rehearse the artists during the time they are out of work. This means, to give an extreme case, that they could have one week on and one week off, reducing the artist's salary by 50 per cent. This is economically impossible for an actor on tour with a home to keep going elsewhere. At present the agreement allows for one week out in 10.

An attempt has been made to negotiate with the managers but without success, and they have also refused the request of the actors to allow the matter to go to arbitration. A ballot of the members of the Actors Association on the managers' proposals has resulted in the rejection of the terms by the largest majority the association has ever had in a ballot. The agreement will terminate on Oct. 3, pursuant to three months' notice given by the managers in July. The lockout will then begin, unless agreement has previously been arrived at. As for the possibility of carrying on with non-union actors, this will depend in part on the quality of such substitutes. The public taste is improving in theatrical matters; and any serious falling-off in quality will render the position of the actors stronger.

PRIZE FOR GIANT SYCAMORE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—Long Island's "big trees" have received publicity by the award of prizes by the Brooklyn Botanic Garden for the largest specimens. First prize went for a sycamore (24 feet in circumference) on the property of James N. Hill at Wheatley Hills, awarded to Herbert Simonson, of Glen Head, L. I.

Adolf Bolm has been engaged for a term of years as ballet master of the Chicago Opera Company, and will transfer his school to Chicago from New York City.

"Better Times"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—New York Hippodrome. Charles B. Dillingham presents "Better Times," a musical spectacle by R. H. Burnside. Music by Raymond Hubbell.

We had grown so into the habit of regarding the Hippodrome as a great big building in which we had seen, in past years, performances that varied in interest from scenes of great talent to scenes of great boredom. While there are some brilliant spots in our Hippodrome memory, such as Mademoiselle Charlotte and her skating ballet, and the lovely Ballet of the Hours from "Giaconda," as produced by Signor Romeo, the chief impression usually carried away was that the performance was very long, had large crowds of uninteresting people in it, and that they and it were very noisy. Some of us have to pass the building daily in performing our different duties, and we have rather dreaded the possible visit of some very young country cousins who would surely want to be taken to the Hippodrome.

All that is now changed. The Hippodrome has in it a performance that is worthy of "the largest playhouse in the world." It is a treat for children and adults. Those who have witnessed a "Government Serenata" on the Grand Canal in Venice, or who have on a moonlight night, walked quietly out into the center of the Coliseum at Rome, understand what thrills are. They need not be ashamed to thoroughly enjoy the present performance at the Hippodrome, because it also is a spectacle never to be forgotten.

The advance notices about "Better Times" said it was to be the best ever presented at the huge playhouse, but those announcements were accepted good-naturedly as a press representative's enthusiasm. The performance, however, justifies the promises made for it.

There are 16 episodes in "Better Times," embracing almost every form of entertainment from opera to old-fashioned slapstick clowning—beautiful stage pictures and costumes, excellent dance numbers, good singing, spectacular swimming and diving, a skilled troupe of Japanese performers, Orlando and his remarkable horses, "Jacko the $50,000 crow," and Power's dancing elephants. It is not too much praise to say that seeing this crow or the dancing elephants is in either case worth the admission price charged. One huge creature's skip while dancing the tarantella is beyond description.

F. L. S.

New Musical Farce

PASADENA, Cal., Sept. 1 (Special Correspondence) — "Be Careful, Dearie," a new musical farce in a prologue and three acts; book by Aaron Hoffman; lyrics and music by Victor Schertzinger; staged by Alonzo Price and presented by Dana Hayes, at the Raymond Theater, Saturday evening, Aug. 26. The cast:

Lorna Temple.....Hattye Fox
Aiken Nigh.....Rolfe Sedan
Jefferson Nigh.....Gus Thomas
George Washington Cross..Billy Frawley
Ann Nigh.....Edna Louise
Lola Connor.....Evan Borrow Fontaine
Fred Thomas.....George Reed
Senator Connor.....Wilber Higby
Bryan.....Harry Madison
Mike & Bill.....Lyons & Wakefield
Rufus Pettingill.....Thomas Miller

"Be Careful Dearie" compares favorably with the musical comedy output of recent years. There is more of a plot to it than in the usual play of this type. In fact, the story seems a bit involved for a musical play. It concerns the odd doings in an advertising agency, which are hardly musical comedy material, as the chorus girls are not an integral part of the play, but have to be dragged in whenever wanted.

Mr. Shertzinger's music does no violence to the sort of tempo and melody that is current. Though tuneful in the main, the score is reminiscent in spots. The lyrics flow smoothly and the book has a goodly amount of fun. Comedy honors in the large cast went to Billy Frawley, who can sing as well as create laughter. Edna Louise charmed with a fresh lyric soprano.

The staging was pleasing because of a number of innovations. The opening act represented a business office in the Woolworth Building. This was done in graceful drapes. The finale, picturing a Long Island garden, was charming for the lighting effects. One solo dance feature of this new production was in bad taste; otherwise the dancing and costuming were on a par with what is current in the better class of entertainment of this type.

Civic Professor Reports on Stratford-on-Avon

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—An interesting report on the development of Stratford-on-Avon has been prepared by Lascelles Abercrombie, poet and essayist, and his brother, Patrick Abercrombie, professor of civic design at Liverpool University, a résumé of which has found its way to the strictly commercial United States Department of Commerce from John F. Jewell, the American Consul at Birmingham, Eng.

The report prepared by Messrs. Abercrombie will in the near future be considered at length by the Town Planning Committee of the Stratford Borough Council. Mr. Jewell reports that it is the plan to include the villages of Shottery, Wilncote, Charlcote and Hampton Lucy and also other land within a radius of five miles of Stratford in a town-planning scheme. In this area would also be included the villages and hamlets of Wolverton, Bearley, Aston, Cantlow, Billesley, Temple Grafton, Binton, Welford-on-Avon, Luddington, Marston, Clifford Chambers, Preston-on-Stour, Alterstone-on-Stour, Alderminster, and Loxley.

It is said that general factory development in Stratford is not likely, but that large works using high power and likely to be conspicuous and make their influence felt in any way, works such as blast furnaces, steel rolling mills, glass works, textile works, chemical works, machinery works, etc., should not be permitted within the area in which Stratford's interests are effective.

Referring to the inroads of the motion pictures, the report says: "The notion that a moving picture theater would be out of place in Shakespeare's town is a piece of sentiment we cannot share; and the Memorial Theater does not apparently countenance it. To restrict any demand for a moving picture theater would be as unwise as to restrict the demand, if it effectively exists, for a town band. But just as there is the wrong place for a band, so there is a wrong place for a moving picture house in Stratford. Otherwise, the multiplication of moving picture theaters may safely be left to the laws of economics."

Organ Has Come Into Its Own Through "Movies," Says Player

Chicago, Sept. 1
Special Correspondence

JESSE CRAWFORD, organist at the Chicago Theater, in an interview recently, declared that after 10 years' experience playing the organ in cinema houses he believed the organ had "come unto its own through the movies."

"The organ in the motion picture theater has come to stay," said Mr. Crawford. "In the future it will play an integral part in musical programs in picture houses, and even in theaters where 'legitimate' attractions are staged. It will never supplant the orchestra, but it will have its place among the musical features because the public has developed appreciation of it.

"The organ in the modern theater and especially in the motion picture house offers the musician who thoroughly understands it an opportunity that no other instrument can equal, for from it he can draw musical coloring that will fit every situation. The organ can supply very fine shadings and it will give the tempo and even the musical tints that are so essential to the successful presentation of a picture."

The most satisfactory results in playing for pictures are obtained by playing without premeditation, he said. He uses very little manuscript and usually builds up his organ accompaniment for a picture by carefully observing every scene and then providing his own musical setting. He does not utilize stereotyped programs, made up of exerpts from various numbers suitable for specified scenes, and molded together. Neither does he use cue music, written expressly for picture playing. He improvises.

"After several presentations of a picture I usually have worked out in my mind a well-defined accompaniment," said Mr. Crawford. "I build it up almost entirely by weaving together music that is applicable to the various scenes of the picture. To provide this accompaniment in the beginning, I play extemporaneously, and then often it is necessary to improve and embellish the accompaniment.

"In playing for motion pictures one is governed largely by public taste. One must ever study the audience. To play for pictures successfully a musician must know something about the emotions of men and women; their sense of humor and the things that stir them. To interpret pictures properly from a musical standpoint a musician must 'feel' them."

Mr. Crawford has given a series of organ recitals during the summer months. He has presented programs of classical selections, stirring marches, concert and novelty numbers and light operatic selections. One of the recitals was devoted to the presentation of musical numbers with interpretative remarks.

"For Humanity"

"For Humanity," a painting by Arthur M. Hazard, is on exhibition until Sept. 24 at the Public Library, Boston, Mass. The work, which is a popularly subscribed gift to the American Red Cross, is to be hung in the national headquarters, Washington, D. C. While following its acknowledged object of paying honor to the heroic nurses of the Red Cross in the World War, the canvas still has not a little justification on purely pictorial grounds.

Although the center of interest is naturally a Red Cross nurse ministering first aid to a wounded soldier at an evacuation station, and emphasis is increased by the crimson lining of her cloak and her gray costume with white cap—neither crimson, white, or gray being used in pure hue anywhere else in the canvas—the general tone of the picture is keyed to the olive-brown khaki of the wounded soldier and the two stretcher bearers who stand on each side of the nurse.

Mr. Hazard has stopped short of too much realism, for neither in the face or attitude of the wounded soldier has he attempted to overglorify the nurse. Like the attendants, with their work-a-day manner, she seems to be but one of thousands who performed similar ministrations month after month through the years of the war.

Just to the left of the chief group in the canvas is an old shell hole, and beyond that an ambulance. In the middle distance is a marching column of troops, with a mounted officer, passing just in front of a French peasant cottage which has been partly shattered by an explosion. In the patches of roof that are left are rose tints that echo the reds in the nurse's costume. The sky in the upper left of the picture is partly clear, as on a gray day, but the rest of the upper part of the canvas is murky with a gray-brown smoke and mist. Against this murk are silhouetted the bare branches of a few twisted trees. "For Humanity" may be regarded as one of the less gruesome efforts of artists to deal with World war themes, themes which appear to be rather evasive in these years so near the event.

Miss Ina Claire's debut under Gilbert Miller's management occurred last Monday night at Baltimore in the new Arthur Richman comedy, "The Awful Truth." Bruce McRae is also in the cast.

Walter J. Preston, Grace Hamilton, and Harry McKee have been added to the cast of "Springtime of Youth," which the Shuberts will produce.

Novelties at "Prom" Concerts

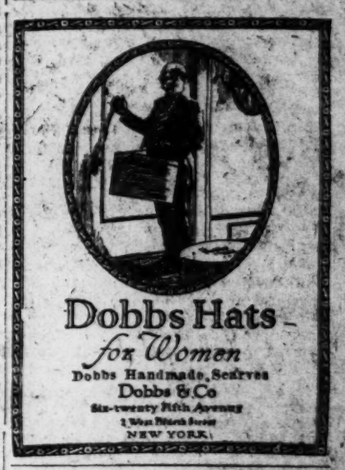
LONDON, Sept. 1 (Special Correspondence)—No new work of outstanding merit has yet been heard at this season's "Promenade" concerts. Louis Aubert's "Habañera" suffered from a somewhat slow tempo, and both conductor and orchestra gave the impression of not being too certain of what was coming next. There were moments when, to quote Milton, it "fill'd the air with barbarous dissonance."

Mr. Holbrooke's short prelude to "Bronwen," the third part of his opera trilogy based on Welsh mythology, can be judged better when it is heard in its context.

Mr. Armstrong Gibbs conducted his "Betrothal" ballet, an extract from the incidental music he wrote for the London production of Maeterlinck's sequel to "The Blue Bird." In the concert hall his work gives the impression of being very unequal. He can write with freshness and charm; but he should include a blue pencil in his writing outfit and use it rigorously.

—W. H. H. S.

Four new plays will be produced in New York this season by Max Marcin. The first of these, "The Faithful Heart," already presented successfully in London, is the work of Monckton Hoffe. Next week Mr. Marcin will begin rehearsals of "Mary, Get Your Hair Cut," a comedy of his own authorship, based upon a short story. Later Mr. Marcin will produce "Give and Take" by Aaron Hoffman and a new play by Samuel Shipman.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"Go North, Young Man!" Say Those Who Watch the Completion of the Alaska Railroad

IT HAS been generally known for a number of years that the United States Government is building a railroad in Alaska. Concerning the enterprise, however, little of a specific nature has appeared in public print. To the average individual who has not crossed her borders, Alaska is a mysterious land of wonderful possibilities. Indeed, since 1867 when, through the diplomacy of Secretary of State William H. Seward, the Territory was purchased from Russia, the student of public affairs has been fascinated by stories of her vastness, of the Arctic characteristics, of her semi-civilized natives, the grandeur of her mountain fastnesses, and the unmeasured wealth of her mines, forests, lakes and rivers.

Although for more than half a century, an army of men and women has been prospecting, mining, producing and trading there, comparatively speaking, her resources are untouched and undiminished.

It is readily discernible that rapid development cannot be the accompaniment of poor transportation facilities. That there may be even a fair degree of progress from primeval to modern conditions in a region so remote, and in many ways so forbidding as Alaska, it is of prime necessity that there be adequate means of transportation from coast to inland points and from coast to the ports of the home country. The development of a country is one of the slow processes of civilization. It required more than a quarter of a century for some of the western and northwestern states to advance from desert wastes to statehood and they had favorable climatic conditions, comparative nearness to the centers of the east, and other advantages which Alaska does not enjoy.

Development will be slow in Alaska, even though the Government lends substantial encouragement as the vanguard in the ranks of the moving column.

The Romance of the Eighties

Since the Federal Government entered the Alaskan field as a railroad builder, while there have been delays incident to the necessity for congressional action, there has been no period of stagnation in carrying out the governmental program. Not since the eighties has railroad building been conducted in the United States on a large scale. The engineer corps, the grading outfit, the track layers, the construction camps, are almost forgotten accompaniments of the railroad building era of the past. But in Alaska the scenes of this very interesting period of United States history are being reacted today amid physical conditions that call for skill, courage, patience and expert knowledge equal to the best that was ever demanded in the building of the great continental lines.

The Government has had in view particularly the development of coal fields and agricultural regions. Incidentally it has aimed to assist in no small way the further development of the mining and lumber industries, as well as numerous other industrial activities of lesser magnitude, which constitute essential units in the whole.

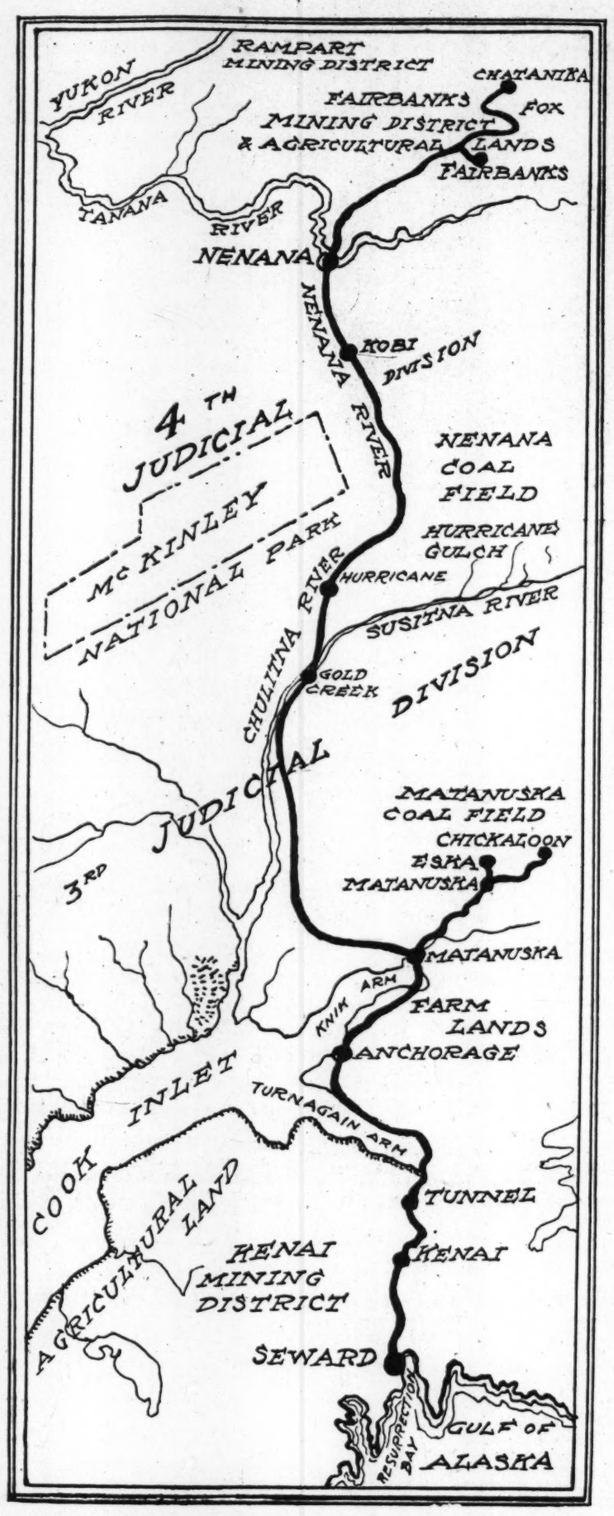
It is now 10 years since the first steps were taken by the Government in building a railroad from a point on the coast to the interior of Alaska. An act was approved by Congress, Aug. 24, 1912, which authorized President Taft to send to Alaska a commission consisting of an officer of the engineer corps of the army, a geologist in charge of Alaskan surveys, an officer of the engineer corps of the navy, and a civil engineer with practical experience in railroad construction. This commission was composed of Major Jay J. Morrow, chairman; Alfred H. Brooks, vice-chairman; Civil Engineer Leonard M. Cox, and Collin Macræ Ingersoll. Public Act No. 69, approved by Congress March 12, 1914, authorized the President of the United States to locate, construct and operate railroads in the Territory of Alaska. The cost of the work authorized by this act was not to exceed $35,000,000. The amount to be expended was increased by later legislation. The Alaskan Engineering Commission, consisting of William C. Edes, Capt. Frederick Mears and Thomas Riggs Jr., was appointed by the President to have charge of railroad construction in the Territory. Headquarters were established at Anchorage, Alaska, and the work began in earnest. Surveys were begun in 1914; the route was definitely decided upon in 1915. Already about $37,000,000 have been expended for construction and equipment.

From the Sea to Fairbanks

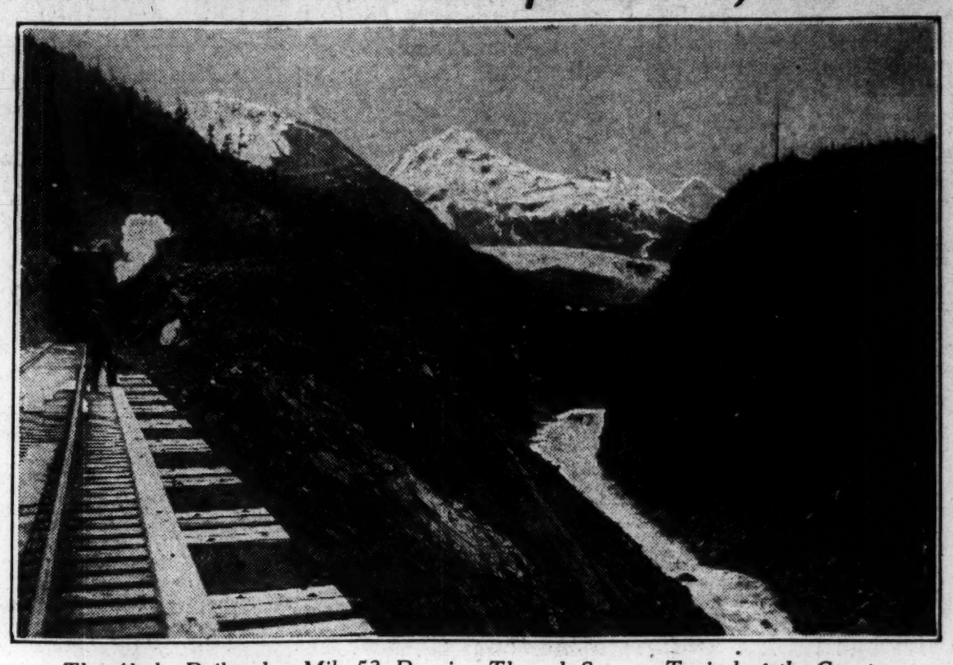
Briefly stated, the route extends from Seward, on Resurrection Bay, to Fairbanks, on the Tanana River, a distance of 470 miles. It includes the existing Alaska Northern Railroad which runs from Seward through the Kenai Peninsula for a distance of 71 miles to Turnagain Arm, at the head of Cook Inlet. From Turnagain Arm the road was extended through the Susitna Valley and across Broad Pass to the Tanana River, and from there to Fairbanks. It is eventually to be of standard gauge throughout. A side line has been built from Metanuska Junction into the Metanuska coal field, a distance of 38 miles.

In order to provide all-the-year-round railroad transportation between Seward on the coast and Anchorage, the headquarters of the Engineering Commission at the head of Cook Inlet, it was necessary to reconstruct and standardize the old railroad through the Kenia Peninsula. The work of rehabilitation was completed according to schedule and in compliance with the expressed desire of the Secretary of the Interior that this part of the work be given preference and hurried through, so that the residents of the interior, contiguous to the railroad, might have access during the winter months of 1920-21 to the open-all-the-year-round port of Seward. During the winter there was regular daily train service between Anchorage and Seward.

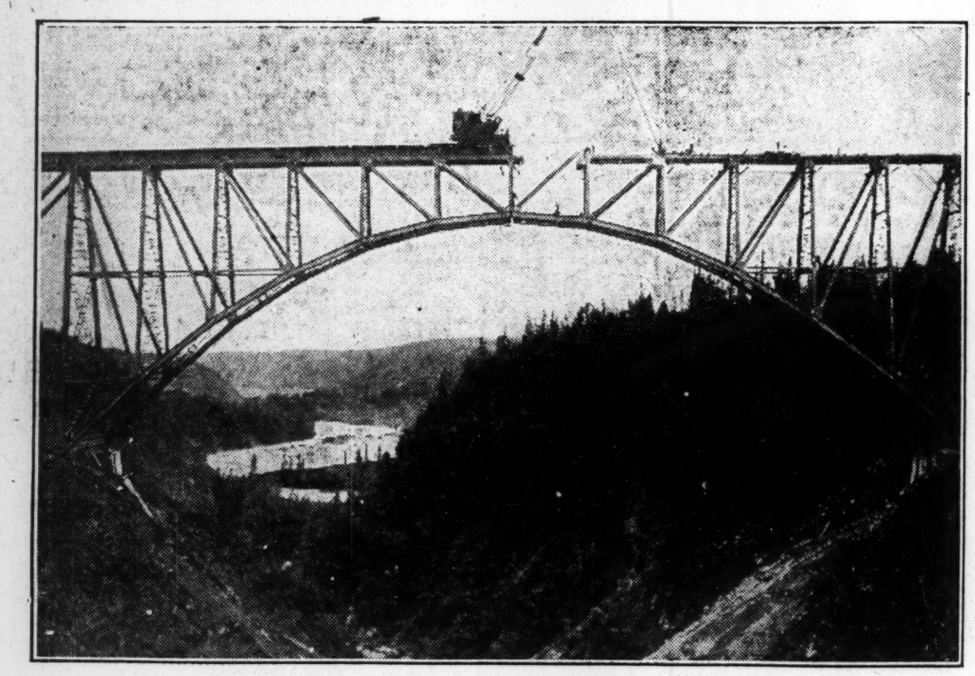
The work of extending the grade and track northward up the Susitna Valley and into Broad Pass was carried out by the southern division organization with headquarters at Anchorage. The extension of track from mile 242 involved side-hill construction along the east bank of the Susitna River as far as Gold Creek, where the line crosses the Susitna River and approaches Broad Pass through the Indian River cañon and Chulitna Pass. Interesting and important features of construction in this section were the Gold Creek bridge, spanning the Susitna River at mile 264, and the Hurricane Gulch bridge at mile 284.



Map Showing the Route of the Alaska Government Railroad From Seward on the Coast to Fairbanks and Beyond



The Alaska Railroad at Mile 53, Running Through Scenery Typical of the Country



Placing the Last Girder in the Hurricane Gulch Bridge

The Susitna Bridge consists of one main span of a 504-foot steel truss, spanning the entire river from bank to bank to avoid the menace to channel piers from the rush of ice in the spring break-up, together with several approach spans of minor importance. The bridge was completed and made ready for traffic in February, 1921.

The Hurricane Gulch Bridge has an arch span 384 feet long. Three hundred feet below the rails is the bottom of the gulch. Nealy 1000 tons of steel went into the arch proper, to say nothing of the 530 additional tons that were needed to build the approaches to the arch. The entire structure is 914 feet long. At either end of the arch is a deck span 120 feet long. At the south end is a plate-girder span 50 feet long, and at the north end a steel viaduct 240 feet long.

Well might an engineer hesitate when he looked across this great gash to the other side where the track would have to strike if it ever struck that far. He would see that if the arch was to be built by the cantilever method it would be necessary for each half to be built out from the shore and held back by steel backstays. Now it was apparent that it would not be so very difficult to erect the south half of the arch, for the track of the railroad ran to the south edge of the gulch, where a construction yard could be established, but the real difficulty would be in getting structural materials across to the north side of the gulch. It was not at all practical to move these materials down through the gulch. To bring them in from the north was altogether out of the question. Cableway transfer was considered, but not adopted for the heavy members. Instead, the final decision was to lower the members to the bottom of the gulch by a locomotive crane standing on the outer end of the south half of the arch. An A-frame derrick was made ready on the north side. Its load falls were lowered to the bottom of the gulch and hitched to the member. Then both sets of falls were taken up at the same time. This brought the member up along the slope until it was just beneath the position that it was to occupy permanently. Then the locomotive falls were released and the A-frame derrick lifted the member up to its place. The maximum gap between the erecting units was 192 feet, but this method put no more strain on each boom than when either boom had to carry the whole load vertically. As far as possible, the material was riveted at the yard. The center of gravity for each bottom-chord member was figured out carefully in the drawing room.

Great care was taken to get the shoes of the arch set at the proper distance apart. A 500-foot steel tape was used; it was corrected for temperature. The maker of the tape had marked it to measure the distance of 384 feet while supported at the zero and 384-foot marks under a tension of 50 pounds. The real test came when the halves of the arch were lowered to position—they fitted accurately.

Backstay bars connected the anchorages to the 120-foot approach spans. These were telescopic in action. Two pairs of backstay bars were provided at each anchorage. A 500-ton hydraulic jack was inserted in the telescopic joint of each pair. During the erection work the ends of the arch halves were slightly elevated at the middle of the structure. Steel shims in the telescopic joints held them in this position.

At the proper time pressure was applied to the hydraulic jacks, the shims were loosened and withdrawn, and then the halves of the arch were lowered to a bearing on a pin in each bottom chord at the center.

Broad Pass is a comparatively level mountain pass about eight miles wide through the Alaska range, at a summit elevation of 2400 feet above mean sea level. Leaving Broad Pass, the Alaska railroad closely follows the borders of the Nenana cañon for more than 40 miles. Through the greater part of this section there is ordinary, inexpensive construction work. For about 11 miles, however, in the region of the mouth of the cañon, from Riley Creek, at mile No. 347, northward to Healy, at mile 358, there is heavy, "benched-in" work on the rocky walls of the cañon—heavy rock and tunnel work, together with high viaducts across the creek cañons. An average of 446 miles of railroad were under operation throughout the year 1921, carrying passengers, United States mail, baggage, general freight and express.

Since the 1921 report of conditions on the railroad was issued, rail has been laid the entire length of the line, with the exception of the crossing of the Tanana River at mile No. 411, at the town of Nenana. At this point a steel bridge will be erected within the year, and that portion of the line on the north side of the bridge, as far as Fairbanks, which is now narrow gauge, will be standardized. This, together with the ballasting of 50 miles of the line south of Nenana, will complete the actual construction work on the government railroad.

Roads and Trails as Feeders

It is understood by those familiar with conditions in Alaska that the building of this railroad by the Government of the United States will be useful in solving the problems of the territory only in proportion as the territory is crossed, crisscrossed, and crossed again by wagon and automobile roads, trails, etc., tapping every section of the territory, and acting as feeders to the railroad. This fact has not been overlooked by the Government and, besides the Engineering Commission which has had charge of the construction of the railroad, there has been functioning the Alaska Road Commission, which has been constructing roads and trails in many parts of Alaska. The road commission was authorized by Congress in 1905 and, up to June, 1921, had expended in the construction of roads, bridges and trails in Alaska a total of $6,004,052. Approximately 5000 miles of wagon road, sled road and trail, as well as numerous bridges, ferries and tramways, have been constructed and are being maintained. Of the roads constructed about 750 miles have a gravel surface and are suitable for light automobile traffic. A total of $666,789 was expended in this line of activity during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921. About $600,000 is available for the present season's work. The highway from Valdez and Chitina to Fairbanks, a distance of more than 300 miles, now traversed by automobile in the summer season, which is to be extended soon to Circle City on the Yukon River, will, with its tributaries, be second only in importance to the railroad itself.

The road commission has drawn up a 10-year program for a systematic development of Alaska's highways and trails, especially with a view to providing a system of feeders to the government railroad. At this time it would be most difficult to tabulate the beneficial effects that must ultimately be visited upon Alaska as a whole through this system. It will add immeasurably to the value of the railroad as a territorial asset, and it would seem that no combination of circumstances could counteract the combined power of these two agencies to force prosperity upon the territory.

OHIO PLANS TO CELEBRATE HAYES CENTENARY ON OCT. 4

Pageants to Portray History of Sandusky County Under Dominion of Four Nations

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 9 (Special Correspondence)—On Oct. 4 in the little city of Fremont, where for many years he resided, the people of Ohio will celebrate the centenary of Rutherford Birchard Hayes, nineteenth President of the United States. Warren G. Harding, the seventh son of Ohio to reach the White House goal, is expected to attend.

With President Harding will come Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, Ohio's United States Senators, Governor Harry L. Davis, Major-General Edmund F. Glenn, who raised the Eighty-Third Division at Chilicothe for the world war, Major-General Charles T. Menoher, who commanded the Forty-Second Rainbow Division, Admiral William S. Sims, who commanded the American naval forces in European waters, and Major-General John A. LeJeune, a commandant of the Marine Corps.

Pageant to Tell Story

Sandusky County in which the town of Fremont is located, is rich in historic associations, for over its domain Spain, France, England and the United States have, at various times, claimed sovereignty, and it is purposed to portray in pageantry many of these historic events.

The entire ceremony will take place in what is known as the Soldiers Memorial Parkway of Sandusky County, a project conceived by Col. Webb C. Hayes and tendered to the county in a cablegram from France on the day following the signing of the Armistice. This parkway, constructed jointly by the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society and the commissioners of Sandusky County, consists of a strip 100 feet wide in which two rows of buckeye trees have been planted. Adjoining all this is Spiegel Grove State Park, in itself historic.

More than 200 persons will participate in the pageant. Sixteen floats will mark in chronological order the story of the Northwest Territory, of which Fremont was a part. These will embrace the facts of the Spanish claims to this territory, which continued from the discovery of America in 1670.

Then floats will represent the French domination, when Marquette, Joliet, Hennepin, and LaSalle, the discoverer of the Ohio River, who found his way on the Mississippi to its mouth and claimed possession of the entire territory which he named Louisiana after the French King, Louis XIV, penetrated the region of the Lakes.

There will also be representations of the British expeditions, which set out to recover the nine forts in this territory captured by Pontiac in 1763 and proceeded as far as Fremont, then known as Lower Sandusky, in 1764, where the expedition recovered the fort and released many hundred whites held prisoner by the Indians.

Indian Conflicts Depicted

Many dramatic incidents of the Indian wars which raged over this territory will be vividly represented. These will include floats representing the defense of Ft. Stephenson by Major Croghan of the Seventeenth United States Infantry with 160 men and an old siege gun, against 2000 British and Indians under Proctor and Tecumseh.

Each tree in the parkway contains a memorial plate giving the name and organization of each one of the 83 soldiers of Sandusky County who participated in the World War or the war with Spain. A pretty feature of the day's program will take place when the Camp Fire Girls will kneel and drape the memorial trees; then at the signal from the top of the Overseas Soldiers Memorial Sunroom, erected by Colonel Hayes, the military procession will enter the parkway.

The ceremonies will be opened by James E. Campbell, former Governor and president of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, of which Rutherford B. Hayes was president. The principal address will be delivered by Dr. Charles Richard Williams of Princeton, N. J., General Hayes' biographer.

ONTARIO PEACHES SHIPPED TO LONDON

TORONTO, Sept. 9 (Special Correspondence)—With the co-operation of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, the Niagara Peninsula Fruit Growers co-operative are sending next week an initial shipment of 1000 cases of peaches to London, England. This is the first time in the history of Ontario's fruit-growing industry an attempt is being made to dispose of a portion of the peach crop on the British market.

From the time that the shipment leaves Ontario until it is placed in cold storage on the boat at Montreal it will be in charge of an Ontario Government official. A member of the staff of the Agent General's office will meet the boat at Liverpool and see that there is no delay in placing the fruit on the London market.

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WETS SEEKING TO PLEDGE LAWYERS OF NEW JERSEY TO PROTECT BOOTLEGGERS

(Continued from Page 1)

stead Act—constitutional law—ought to get out of the United States. And any citizen or person found violating the prohibition laws of this nation, whether millionaire or pauper, should be treated before the law as a criminal to the same degree that any other willful lawbreaker is treated." Mr. Shields also cites facts against the Ward statement, as follows:

In the city of Newark the police, under the State statutes, are clothed with just as much authority to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment as are the federal officers, but when they see that the Mayor of the city, the Commissioner of Public Safety, and the City Attorney are all members of this organization, (the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment) which declares as its object to be against this particular amendment to the Constitution of the United States, do you blame the policeman if he believes that they have no sympathy with him in doing duty in this respect?

There are names appearing on your roster of membership who denounce Bolshevism and I. W. W.ism, but I do not recall that even these organizations have dared to combine themselves in a body under the title against the Constitution of the United States, or any part of it. Your proposition to organize a legal bureau for the defense of the people against imaginary outrages of the representative officers of the Government of the United States does give a sense of security to all those who violate the law, whether you intend it or not.

Cause For Chagrin

I presume you have published the names of these prominent citizens of New Jersey believing that many people will be surprised. In this I assure you you are right. Thousands of people in New Jersey will be surprised. More than that, they will be chagrined. Nevertheless, the people of New Jersey ought to know the name of every man who would join an organization with the slogan that it stands against the Constitution of the United States, or any part of it.

The letterheads of the New Jersey division of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment carry under the heading, "Some Prominent New Jersey Members," several well-known Newark men, including Frederick S. Breidenback, Mayor of the city; William J. Brennan, commissioner public safety; Jerome T. Congleton, corporation counsel; John Cotton Dana, librarian; Rabbi J. Glushak; Henry G. Atha, president Security Savings Bank; J. M. Byrne Jr., banker; Charles A. Carrigan, proprietor Robert Treat Hotel; Judge Joseph Coult Jr.; J. Herbert Reid, president Newark Athletic Club, and John R. Hardin, Maj. Carl Lentz, Adrian Riker, and T. Mancusi-Ungaro, lawyers.

Independent Candidacies Raise Wet Issue for Decision in North Dakota Election

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Sept. 8 (Special Correspondence)—Light wine and beer will be an issue in South Dakota during the campaign culminating in the November election. W. H. Lyon of Sioux Falls, who on several occasions has represented Minnehaha County in the lower house of the state Legislature, again announced his candidacy as an independent on a light wine and beer platform. The issue also has been raised in Yankton County.

In his announcement Mr. Lyon says that "in order to give the voters of this county an opportunity to express their sentiments upon our present state and national prohibitory laws" he has decided to become an independent Republican candidate for Representative. A newspaper which apparently will support him says he will "wage his campaign on frank and open opposition to the present 'bonedry' liquor regulation; that his candidacy, if successful, will not have any immediate effect on national liquor legislation, but he does claim that a collection of these local campaigns soon will make members of Congress 'sit up and take notice'".

The Aberdeen Daily Journal, which is credited with representing the sentiments of a large constituency in South Dakota, says:

Mr. Lyon's candidacy must be taken seriously, for his attitude is open defiance to prohibition and if it is indorsed generally would lead to the repeal of the law. People who favor the prohibitory law should labor persistently to keep even a portion of South Dakota off the black list. While Mr. Lyon's personality might have a local effect were he in the ordinary groove for public indorsement, the question must be met fairly, as his election or a popular vote would record a direct sentiment against prohibition sentiment in Minnehaha County.

That the liquor issue will take a prominent place in Yankton County during the remainder of the campaign is regarded as certain following the presentation of a petition nominating Charles Brockmueller as an independent candidate for sheriff. The petition was signed by 38 citizens, recognized as identified with the prohibition movement. A question of validity arose when the petition was presented, as the law requires that such petitions shall be presented 70 days before the general election and it was generally figured that the time limit had expired at midnight before the petition was filed. In accordance with a legal opinion the petition was filed and Mr. Brockmueller's name will go on the ballot as an opponent of Patrick Lane, Republican candidate.

Mr. Lane, at the March primary election, defeated the Rev. R. D. Desheimer, a strong advocate of prohibition. He is supposed to favor light wines and beer.

New York Women Voters Are Determined to Show Dry Strength in Conventions

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—A vital question with Republican and Democratic leaders is, What will be the attitude of the women toward the "hand-picked wet candidates" for Congress when the New York State conventions assemble in Albany and Syracuse respectively on Sept. 27 and 28?

There is that curious similarity of action which has produced a solid wet Democratic ticket to oppose a solid wet Republican ticket for the 12 congressmen who will represent the County of New York. Up state the political leaders have not been able to proceed with the same smoothness and speed, but in the main the candidates are those indorsed by the organization and free from indications of independence.

A well-known New York City man, who has been active in the political prohibition fight, says that there is no use in bringing out independent candidates against those nominated by the "machine."

But this veiw is not shared by the women. "Useless at the last minute, yes, but not useless at all when you have made yourself a part of the organization itself," declares Mrs. James Russell Parsons, whose Neighborhood Republican Association has been making itself exceedingly powerful in New York City, and is now being copied by groups in other parts of the country. She added:

It is extraordinary how easy it is to get the right candidates and have the right organization when the ordinary everyday people do their little bit in political work. The voter who makes himself or herself known to the election district captain and the other local leaders and attends the few party meetings in the district produces an enormous effect. Those who say that it is impossible to accomplish anything in politics are those who are unwilling to do political drudgery.

The Neighborhood Republican Club has just issued a pamphlet containing information about primary, registration, and election days. It has mapped out a series of local political meetings, and will have at least three mass meetings preceding election day.

Making Themselves Felt

Its members now form a solid wedge on the county committee itself and in some instances are becoming election district leaders. Therefore they are to be reckoned with not only in the coming election, but with conclusions they form as a result of the party conduct at the coming state convention, and in the election they will be in a position to make themselves felt within the party itself.

Democrats have a very trying situation on their hands. The women on the state committee are dry. They want a dry plank in the party platform and they want dry candidates. They have expressed their wishes in no unmistakable manner, and at their head is Miss Harriet May Mills of Syracuse, who has repeatedly, by spoken and written word, advised women to look squarely at issues and men and to place public good before party good. She has said:

What do the women citizens of New York State intend to do with their votes next November? It is in their power to make conditions better by voting intelligently or to delay good government by voting blindly at the dictation of those who are neither disinterested nor anxious for better government.

Why not put safety first? Why not vote to protect your home and your children, the homes and children of other women?

How can you do this? By looking squarely at the issues and the men. If you do, you will be ready to say, "not party first but principle first: not party first but men first." If this leads to split tickets, let us split fearlessly.

There is state-wide legislation vital to human welfare which should be considered in connection with the choice of a new Assembly in November. Much of your happiness as a citizen depends upon those 150 men who go to Albany next winter. If either of the major parties stands for better legislation than the other, if it nominates candidates who are pledged to secure it, all lovers of good government will unquestionably choose the policies which are consistent with the spirit of the time.

Women's League Wields Influence

Outside the political parties but a considerable factor to be reckoned with at election time is the League of Women Voters. Individually the members of the league are urged to enroll with the party of their choice, but the organization places information at the command of its members to educate them in public rather than partisan lines. The state league has just completed a state meeting at Syracuse. One of its directors is Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Discussing the dependence of party organization upon party regularity she said:

Common sense will prevail, and what we seek is better governing in nation, in state and local divisions. Our fundamental beliefs in the fundamental principles of today, not of history, of the great parties must determine our basic party allegiance but if at any given time individual nominees of our party appear to us unworthy, then we have an even higher duty in our heritage as American citizens. America must come first, not party.

With such statements staring them in the face, and with the very evident restlessness among the women voters, political leaders anticipate difficulties at the Republican and Democratic state conventions and consequently are preparing for a show of strength for which the women are entirely prepared.

New York Civic Groups Fight to Defeat Man With Wet Record

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—One of the most interesting political battles ever waged in New York is being made by the drys in the Twenty-seventh Congressional District, comprising Columbia, Green, Schoharie, Sullivan and Ulster counties, to defeat Charles B. Ward, Republican candidate in the primaries on Sept. 19. He is described by the Anti-Saloon League as "the wettest man in Congress."

The Allied Citizens and various civic organizations are backing H. Westlake Coons, who is a supporter of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law. There is no Democratic candidate and Democrats as well as enrolled Republicans and Prohibitionists are reported to be united for a Coons' victory. His name will appear on the Republican and Prohibition ballots.

Mr. Ward not only opposed every war-time prohibition measure, but in time of war he was one of only five men in the National House of Representatives who voted against the Food Control Bill forbidding the destruction and waste of grain by distilleries and breweries. A record of his votes on matters affecting the liquor traffic follows:

He voted against the submission of the prohibition amendment.

He voted against the Randall Wartime prohibition law.

He voted for the Igoe Beer and Wine Bill which the wets tried to substitute for the Volstead Act.

He voted against the Volstead Act.

He voted against over-riding the President's veto on the war-time prohibition act.

He voted for the repeal of the Volstead Act.

He voted against the Anti-Beer Bill which kept brewers from having beer sold in every drug store.

Mr Coons will vote to uphold the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead law. During the war he gave his time to various conservation movements. He was chairman of the Four Minute Men, leader of Red Cross and Liberty loan drives, and has served for 13 years as a member of the Ellenville board of education.

Mr. Coons has won the support of the women, and Coons committees are springing up in all parts of the district. The women are supporting him because he has always upheld suffrage, and because he can be depended on to vote against any weakening of the prohibition law. One of the women on his campaign committee calls him "representative of home interests and the finest ideals of the community in which he lives."

Doctors Nullify Dry Laws With Whisky Prescriptions, Says Enforcement Official

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 12—Physicians trafficking in liquor make the prohibition laws vain, an official of the Illinois office for enforcement of the Volstead Act told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. He said:

Before the present law became effective the average doctor did not prescribe whisky for medicinal purposes a dozen times a year. Now 700 Illinois physicians are administering 100 pints every three months or 400 pints a year. This is in all 2,800,000 pints or 350,000 gallons.

They get $3 for a prescription and being entitled to prescribe 100 pints quarterly or 400 yearly this nets them $1200 a year. Many doctors who could not make a living before prohibition are now living comfortably. The law protects them in administering the 400 pints, and nearly every one uses his full allowance. The older and more reputable among the profession were not so keen at first to carry a Government pad of prescription blanks. However, their patients began to drift to others and now almost every doctor carries blanks.

Many doctors are prescribing illegally. Some of them are the worst bootleggers with which we have to contend. If a law could operate by which punishment could be dealt to them for trafficking in prescriptions, more would be acccomplished toward enforcement than through any other step. We revoked 1500 permits to prescribe in the last three months.

Early this year almost half of the prescriptions that were filled by druggists, as shown by the monthly reports turned in to the prohibition office, were fakes. Physicians issued emergency prescriptions, and this was stopped, then they began putting out forgeries. They printed prescription blanks of their own. Often they sold an entire pad of 100 to a druggist all signed up. This was discovered by raids on drug stores. Also it was noted that the required data filled out on the stubs of prescription pads alternated, first prescribing the liquor for grip, then for cold, then for grip, and then for cold. One physician's permit was revoked because he continued to prescribe for a "disease" which he callled "family emergency."

Recent attempts by the Government to stamp out forgeries of physicians names have not been entirely successful. Some doctors names appeared on several hundred more prescriptions than is allowable and on checking back it was found that signatures had been forged.

The practice of printing fake blanks has not been fully checked. Early this quarter blue blanks printed on a special paper were issued. Two days later the intelligence section reported that these had been duplicated.

During one month 60 per cent of the blanks were forged or faked. The greater part of this illegal practice has been here in Chicago in the foreign sections. Outside the larger cities the physicians do not use up their blanks during the quarter.

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DECLARATION FOR DRY LAW FORECAST

New Hampshire Republican State Convention Expected to Go on Record for Prohibition

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 13 (Special)—A straight-out declaration in favor of prohibition and law enforcement will undoubtedly be made by the Republican state convention, scheduled to meet here Sept. 26, as a result of the recent state primaries. Windsor H. Goodnow of Keene, nominee for Governor, is a dry and his policy will determine that of the resolutions committee and a majority of the convention.

Before the primary Mr. Goodnow gave assurances to the New Hampshire Anti-Saloon League as to his stand on modification of the state prohibitory laws, which were eminently satisfactory to the League and, as a result of these, the support of the drys in the primary was thrown very heavily to Mr. Goodnow. The candidate's wife is active in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and that organization supported Mr. Goodnow with a heavy woman's vote.

Both nominees for Congress are acceptable to the drys, and the Anti-Saloon League feels confident that the nominees for the Legislature are, as a rule, on the dry side. Two years ago the Republican platform declared for prohibition, but made no mention of modification of the state or national laws on interpretation and enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The Democratic convention, to convene after the Republicans, will be in some difficulty if the Republicans come out with a strong dry plank. The nominees of the party, Fred H. Brown for Governor and William H. Barry and William N. Rogers for Congress, have never been conspicuously active for prohibition. Mr. Brown is Mayor of the city of Somersworth and was district-attorney for the State during the Wilson administration. The drys have no particular criticism to make of Mr. Brown.

The congressional nominees, however, are assumed to have wet leanings. Mr. Barry is former Mayor of Nashua and was, until recently, a pronounced wet. Mr. Rogers was Democratic leader in the legislature and voted against ratification of the 18th amendment. It is said, however, that the party platform will either omit mention of prohibition or include a general law enforcement and prohibition plank.

"POTATO WEEK" IS PLANNED

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 12 (Special)—Direct from the farm to the consumer is the object of a campaign to be started the week of Sept. 18, "Potato Week," by the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture.

LIQUOR SMUGGLING CONTROL FORECAST

Federal Officials Expect Important Developments From Arrests at Bar Harbor

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12—Federal prohibition officials here say that the arrest of Clifford W. Willey and Arthur L. Graves at Bar Harbor, Me., for alleged violation of the Volstead Act, is expected to result in important revelations regarding liquor smuggling along the Maine coast. It is understood that Roy A. Haynes, federal prohibition commissioner, has directed B. W. Anderson, head of the legal division, to proceed immediately from Providence to Bar Harbor to assist in the prosecutions.

An agent from the headquarters here has been at Bar Harbor the last few days investigating the alleged wholesale smuggling of liquor and illegal sales to summer visitors at Bar Harbor and other favored resorts along the New England coast.

Mack Overpeck, divisional chief for New England, reported that the arrest of Willey and Graves resulted in the seizure of an expensive automobile and a large quantity of liquor. He said:

"Responding to instructions from Chief E. C. Yellowley, I assigned a squad of men to investigate reported smuggling conditions at Bar Harbor. On arrival at Bar Harbor the agents found rumors in circulation that smuggling was being carried on by certain men almost openly, using fast boats, hydroplanes and automobiles. Representing themselves as bootleggers, my agents within a very few days established connections with operators and had little trouble in closing a deal which led to the arrests of Willey and Graves and which, it is expected, will result in startling revelations and developments.

"The arrest of Willey and Graves at once awakened the public to conditions, and with sentiment properly crystallized there will be action on the part of all officials, which I am sure will end brazen defiance of law along the Maine coast."

Commissioner Haynes said:

"The action at Bar Harbor, following closely the complete overhauling of enforcement officials at Providence, R. I., is in line with a well-defined plan to suppress liquor violation of every character in New England and given the support of the people I have every reason to believe the source of supply, especially in the way of smuggled liquor along the coast as well as Canadian border, will soon be under control."

(Reprinted from The Christian Science Monitor of September 8, 1922.)

Fact vs. Fiction

The Attempted Nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment by Misrepresentation Exposed

By CHARLES SCANLON

General Secretary of the Board of Temperance and Welfare of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FICTION—Prohibition was hastily enacted.

FACT—For more than 100 years prohibition was intensively and extensively studied and discussed. No question ever decided by the American people was better understood.

FICTION—Prohibition was the will and act of the minority.

FACT—Before national prohibition went into effect 34 states, acting separately for themselves, had adopted prohibition. More than three-fifths of the people and four-fifths of the territory of the country were under prohibition. The Eighteenth Amendment was submitted by a vote of more than two-thirds of both houses of the United States Congress and has been ratified by 46 of the 48 states.

FICTION—Prohibition is unconstitutional.

FACT—By a unanimous opinion of the United States Supreme Court, 1920, both the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Enforcement Code were declared to be constitutional.

FICTION—Prohibition interferes with personal liberty.

FACT—So do the Ten Commandments, according to the testimony of every liar, thief, libertine and blasphemer.

FICTION—Prohibition makes hypocrites.

FACT—The treason and anarchy preached and practiced by the liquor people will of course make patriots and Christians.

FICTION—Prohibition cannot be enforced.

FACT—Prohibition, and every other law for the good of the people, can be enforced by placing men in authority who have the inclination, courage and ability to do what they are paid and sworn to do.

Fiction of the kind Mr. Scanlon describes is being spread broadcast by the liquor interests, in their effort to procure the election of congressmen who will vote for repeal of the Prohibition laws.

Both the fiction and the facts of the nation-wide anti-prohibition campaign are dealt with in a series of daily articles now appearing in The Christian Science Monitor.

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This advertisement will be published in the Boston Post, New York Times, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Chicago Tribune, Minneapolis Journal, Kansas City Star, San Francisco Chronicle and Los Angeles Times. This is the seventh in a series of advertisements telling of The Christian Science Monitor's daily articles dealing with the nation-wide campaign of the interests to oppose Prohibition. Those desiring to co-operate with this activity of the Monitor are invited to address Circulation Department, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston 17, Mass.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

HIGHER RAW COTTON STEMS CLOTH DECLINE

Hesitant Buyers Find Themselves Face to Face With Firm Situation

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 13 (Special)—The rapid recovery of the raw cotton market has nipped hopes of any great weakening in gray goods prices. Buyers who held off last week when an early movement of an unusually large volume of new crop cotton forced the raw material market into a sharp decline, have been compelled to confess their inability to cover their gray goods requirements at the lower figures they were looking for, and the quick recovery of cotton futures served warning that a further advance in gray goods is imminent. A number of the larger operators have hastened to cover their immediate needs at current levels, and not a few are given orders to run through October, November and December, believing that they are not likely to see lower figures.

Markets Are Strong

Primary cotton goods markets, on the whole, have surprised many by their unyielding firmness, and the result has been a marked increase in confidence in present price levels. The recovery in cotton during the latter half of last week increased this confidence and with it came a growing volume of new business which reached its climax in a very active Monday which opened the present week. Gray goods prices were slow to advance with the rising cotton quotations, just as they had been slow to decline, but as this week opened there were many indications that present levels could not long hold, as manufacturers were insisting more and more on full prices for contract goods.

Wage advances granted in Maine and New Hampshire as well as in some of the Massachusetts textile centers served notice on the trade that the low point in textile wages has been passed and there is no hope in this direction for lower prices and distributors of cotton goods are laying their plans on the assumption that the price levels will continue at present figures or move higher. Resistance from the ultimate consumer they agree, will have to be overcome or met in some other way, and in an attempt to meet the problem many distributors are seeking sub-count in the various constructions for the sake of the lower prices at which they are obtainable and the slightly greater merchandising margin that this allows.

Coarser Fabrics Popular

There has been a steady flow of business on the coarser colored yarn goods such as chambrays, denims, and other overall and work shirt materials, and most of it has been done at full prices regardless of raw cotton quotations. Big manufacturers have come into the market with some sizable orders which they are trying to fill at concessions from the ruling market level last week, but failing to do so, covered partially at the ruling prices quoted from producing quarters.

Print cloths recovered gradually from the period of inactivity brought on by the drop in cotton early last week and by the close of the week were moderately active, becoming even more so on Monday of this week. Bleachers came into the market for some of the wider goods and there was a steady demand for the narrow constructions suitable for printing and for manufacturing purposes.

Fall River Sales

Certain operators were trying the middle of last week to place very large orders for 38½-inch 64 by 60s at 8½ cents, but were unable to do better than pick up a few small secondhand lots at that figure and had to pay 8⅝ cents for what goods they bought. Toward the end of the week 8¾ cents was the best that could be done even with the southern mills, while in the east sales were made at 8⅞ cents and even at 9 cents flat, especially the first part of the present week. There was also a good demand for 38½-inch 60 by 48s at 7¾ and 7⅞ cents and smart trading in 39-inch 56 by 44s at 7½ cents. Narrow 60 by 60s were still available as low as 6½ cents in the south but eastern spots were held at 6⅝ to 6¾ cents and sales were made at these figures.

Fall River, Mass., reports sales of 150,000 pieces, or about half the record business done the week previous, but quotations remained very firm, the bulk of the trading being on the low count 36-inch goods and the odd sub-count constructions not readily available in the south.

Fine Goods Active

In the fine goods division there has been much activity on fancies of various kinds, and prices have moved up slightly from the levels prevailing a week or two ago. Even on the plainer weaves there has been sufficient demand during the last week to support prices sufficiently to cover mill costs, and some of the fine goods mills have taken on some sizable contracts of this description at levels very near cost, figuring it worth while to do so in order to balance up their plants which have been more or less one-sided because of the unusually heavy percentage of fancy goods being run. Some of the print cloth mills have been resorting to the fancy goods market to make up for the shortcomings in their own sphere and have been running considerable colored yarn and silk-striped goods of the plainer type such as could be made on plain looms by the use of two warps. These goods have sold well for use in cheap shirtings, and perhaps the volume of this work has been partly responsible for the slackening recently in the demand for shirtings. There is a steady call, however, for voiles with novelty yarn decorations, for poplins and for pongees, while the last week or two has seen an increased demand for silk and cotton goods, both cantons and tussahs.

Yarn markets have experienced decidedly more buying interest, and though the trading has not yet reached a volume sufficient to start up the many idle spindles, the spinners are much encouraged and look for a rapid broadening of the trading as confidence in present values increases.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	4½%	4%
Outside com'l paper.	4¼@4½	4¼@4½
Year money	4½@5	4½@5
Customers' com'l l'ns	4½@5	4½@5
Individ. cus. col. l'ns	5 @5½	5 @5
	Today	Yesterday
Bar silver in New York..	69½c	69⅞c
Bar silver in London.....	33¼d	35⅜d
Mexican dollars	53⅛c	53¼c
Bar gold in London.....	92s 9d	92s 6d
Canadian ex. dis. (%)...	⅛	⅛
Domestic bar silver.....	99¼c	99¼c

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote discount rates as follows:

	P.C.		P.C.
Boston	4	Chicago	4½
New York	4	St. Louis	4½
Philadelphia	4½	Kansas City	4½
Cleveland	4½	Minneapolis	4½
Richmond	4½	Dallas	4½
Atlanta	4½	San Francisco	4
Amsterdam	4	London	3
Athens	6½	Madrid	5½
Berlin	7	Paris	5
Bombay	4	Prague	5
Brussels	4½	Rome	5½
Bucharest	6	Sofia	6½
Calcutta	4	Stockholm	4½
Christiania	5	Swiss Bank	3½
Copenhagen	5	Tokyo	8
Helsingfors	9	Vienna	7
Lisbon	7	Warsaw	7

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston Delivery.

Prime Eligible Banks—	
60@90 days	3 @3¼
30@60 days	3 @3¼
Under 30 days	3 @3¼
Less Known Banks—	
60@90 days	3¼@3⅜
30@60 days	3¼@3⅜
Under 30 days	3¼@3⅜
Eligible Private Bankers—	
60@90 days	3¼@3⅜
30@60 days	3¼@3⅜
Under 30 days	3¼@3⅜

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$57,000,000	$652,900,000
Year ago today	44,570,912	.....
Balances	21,000,000	$64,900,000
Year ago today	13,370,300	.....
F. R. bank credit	21,030,013	51,700,000

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of Sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency:

Sterling—	Current	Last previous	Parity
Demand	$4.42¾	$4.44¾	$4.8648
Cables	4.42⅝	4.45	4.8648
Francs	.0756½	.0764¾	.193
Belgian francs.	.0715	.0725	.193
Swiss francs	.1881	.1888	.193
Lire	.0419	.0429	.193
Marks	.0006¼	.0006¾	.238
Guilders	.3880	.3882	.402
Sweden	.2642	.2652	.268
Norway	.1665	.1663	.268
Denmark	.2125	.2133	.268
Pesetas	.1530	.1543	.193
Greece	.026	.026	.193
Kronen (Aus)	.00014½	.00014½	.2026
Argentina	.8163	.8285	96.48
Russia	.00025	.00025	51.46
Poland	.015	.0134	.2380
Hungary	.04375	.045	.2030
Jugoslavia	.0315	.0315	.2030
Finland	.0218	.0218	.1930
Tzechoslovakia	.0335	.0337	.2026
Rumania	.00685	.0069¼	.1930
Portugal	.55	.55	$1.08
Turkey	.64	.64	$4.40
Shanghai	.7725	.775	1.0832
Hong Kong	.578	.57875	.7800
Bombay	.2837	.29	.4866
Yokohama	.483	.4825	.4984
Brazil	.12¾@13¼	.1330	.365
Uruguay	.785	.78625	1.0342
Chile	.1425	.1415	.3650
*Calcutta	.289	.29	..

*1913 average 32.44 cts. per rupee.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature; moderate westerly winds.

Southern New England: Fair tonight and probably Thursday; moderate temperature; moderate westerly winds.

Northern New England: Cloudy tonight and Thursday; moderate temperature; gentle westerly winds.

Weather Outlook

There have been showers within the last 24 hours in the Atlantic states. The outlook is for generally fair weather Wednesday and Thursday in the Atlantic states.

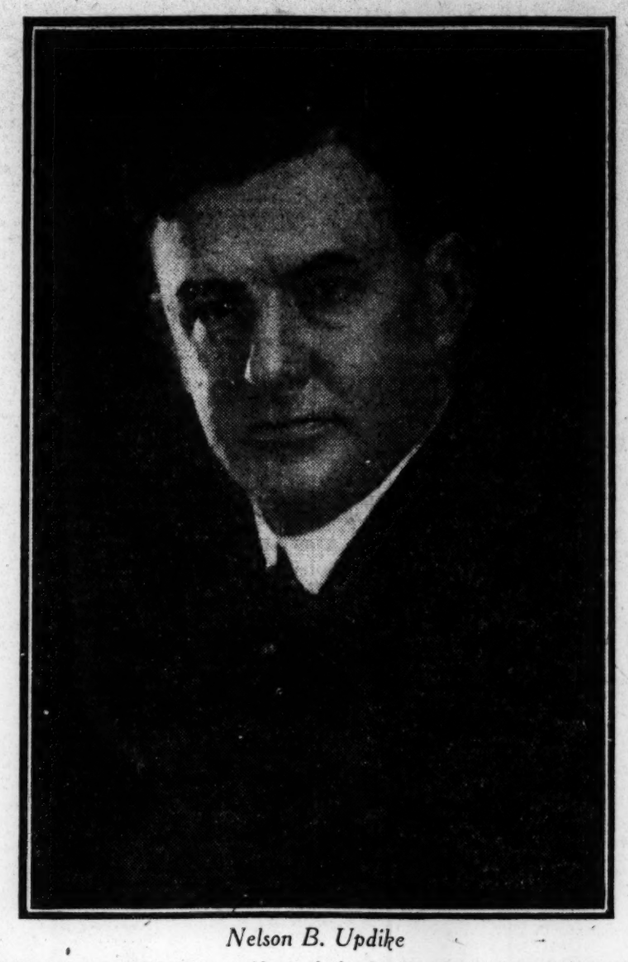
Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	62	Kansas City	62
Atlantic City	62	Memphis	64
Boston	64	Montreal	58
Buffalo	60	Nantucket	68
Calgary	48	New Orleans	74
Charleston	80	New York	60
Chicago	60	Philadelphia	64
Denver	64	Pittsburgh	60
Des Moines	60	Portland, Me.	64
Eastport	58	Portland, Ore.	54
Galveston	74	San Francisco	56
Hatteras	76	St. Louis	64
Helena	56	St. Paul	54
Jacksonville	78	Washington	62

NEW YORK BANK STOCKS

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
America	211	217	First Nat.	1175	1250
Am Exch	280	285	Garfield Nat.	235	...
Battery	130	...	Gotham	175	185
Bowery	425	...	Greenwich	265	...
Bryant Park	140	160	Harriman	380	390
Bway Cent.	140	150	Hanover	615	...
Bronx Boro.	100	...	Irving	208	212
Bronx Nat.	160	170	Industrial	150	160
Butch & D.	130	140	Imp & Trad.	580	...
Cen Merc.	210	...	Manhat Co.	260	276
Chase	340	345	Mech & M.	400	405
Chat & P.	265	270	Mutual	510	...
Chelsea Ex.	90	110	Nat Amer.		150
Chemical	500	510	New Neth.	125	...
City	328	332	N Y N B A.	543	556
Coal & Iron.	195	205	Pacific	300	...
Colonial	324	...	Park	445	455
Columbia	212	...	Public	305	...
Commerce	278	282	Seaboard	310	320
Com'wealth	215	...	Standard	240	244
Continental	130	140	State	295	305
Corn Exch.	417	424	23d Ward	250	270
Cosmop'litan		85	United States	160	170
East River	170	...	Wash Hts.	200	...
Fifth Ave.	1025	...	Yorkville	475	...
Fifth Nat.	160	170	Yorkville pf.	475	...



Nelson B. Updike

NELSON B. UPDIKE, president of the Updike Grain Corporation, and holding large interests in grain, timber and land, is typically a mid-western business man. He is president of the Standard Timber Company with headquarters in Evanston, Wyo., which concern owns tracts in Wyoming and Utah, and supplies 500,000 ties per annum to the Union Pacific Railroad. Mr. Updike is a director and the principal owner of the Platte Valley Land & Investment Company with large holdings in Nebraska, South Dakota and Oklahoma. The Woods-Updike Land Company, of which he is part owner, has a 5000-acre ranch near Herman, Neb., most of which is under cultivation. He is also a member of the boards of several banks and other business enterprises.

Raised near Pennington, N. J., Mr. Updike came to Harvard, Neb. with his folks in 1879 when he was still a small boy. After a common school education, one of his first jobs was assistant cashier in a bank at Harvard, owned by his father and older brother, and he later became cashier. In 1896, against the advice of his father and brother, he launched into the grain business, buying an elevator at El Dorado, Neb., and the one rapidly grew to a string of elevators. Three years later he moved the headquarters of his company to Omaha.

That was the beginning of the great Updike Grain Corporation which today has offices in Omaha, Chicago, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Sioux City, Lincoln and elsewhere. Its terminal elevators in Omaha and Council Bluffs have 3,000,000 bushels storage capacity.

Mr. Updike is the owner and publisher of The Omaha Bee, a newspaper which he bought early in 1920 and has developed it into a paying proposition. This daily has had a career of more than fifty years, and is well known throughout the west. He is also a member of the advisory board of the War Finance Corporation.

GERMAN PAPER PRICES HAVE BIG ADVANCE

German paper prices rose 15 per cent in July over June, and an average of 50 per cent more Aug. 1. Printing paper advanced 45 per cent, and other grades from 59 per cent to 60 per cent. Further substantial increases are probable.

Aside from advances, reflecting inflation in coal, freights, and other costs, wood pulp is scarce. When the mark was 350 to 400 to the dollar, pulp wood cost 200 times pre-war. It has risen faster than the mark has depreciated, although the lumber trade is only slightly affected by increased production costs applying to other lines. State forest administrations have advised that they will follow the price policy of private industry, and as this amounts to nullification of all anti-profiteering laws, there is no limit to what may be demanded for pulp wood.

The demand for paper in Berlin is active. Advances, however, are restricting new business. Some factories promise delivery only after five or six months. Little foreign business is on hand, as before the recent drop in the mark home prices were close to international values.

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA'S YEAR

The Georgia Southern & Florida railway reports for the year ended Dec. 31, last, operating deficit after expenses and taxes of $552,562, compared with a deficit of $277,852 in 1920. After income charges and interest there was a deficit of $475,784, contrasted with a deficit of $370,725 in the previous year.

The profit and loss surplus on Dec. 31, 1920, was $1,810,319, to which was added during the year miscellaneous credits of $207,656, making a total of $2,017,975, from which was deducted the income deficit for the year of $475,784 and accounts written off of $297,650, which, together with adjustments, left the profit and loss statement on Dec. 31, last, $1,214,980.

UTILITIES TAXES HIGHER

According to the Missouri Committee on Public Utility Information, public utilities of that state had taxes increased 102.57 per cent since 1915. In 1921 taxation for all classes of utilities totaled $6,328,404, including federal, state and local levies.

RUSSIAN FAIR OF INTEREST TO BUSINESS

Eastern Republics to Display Goods—Special Favors to Be Given Exporters

MOSCOW, Aug. 26 (Special)—Russian industry has obviously improved during the last year and even got on a fairly firm basis. Nevertheless it should not be lost sight of that the task before it is far from easy. It consists in co-ordinating trade, in increasing the exchange of the State's goods in creating commercial relations at home as well as with the East and in establishing a credit to realize that program—a credit on a large scale which will be of practical use for both contracting parties. At the same time a strong connection should be established between state officials and the individuals or groups intending to do business, with a view of efficiently ruling the market, of registering the trade-contracts by the stock exchange, and finally of deriving the maximum of efficiency from the committee of the next fair of Nijshni Novogorod.

Important Trade Conferences

The participants of the fair consist of syndicates, trusts, and unions, state officials, factories and industries, governmental organizations for foreign trade and private concerns and persons. The eastern republics, Bukhara, Karibadam, Samarkand, and Poterask, are providing the fair with goods, and consequently Russian circles are considering this fair as being of the greatest importance.

The Nijshni Novgorod fair will coincide with two congresses of the highest interest for Russian trade; the first Pan-Russian trade conference, under the chairmanship of Leshava, the Commissioner of the People for Foreign Trade and the Pan-Russian Congress of Exchange Committees. The former will be attended by delegates of the state, of syndicates, and of private enterprises. The conference has the task of settling all questions connected with state trade and private trade, after the experience made with the new economic policy of the last year. The conference will consider the proposed new Code of Commerce and the granting of credits to trade. This question is particularly acute, because, up to the present, the State Bank has not granted any credit at all. The problem of the policy of transport and customs will also come under discussion.

Goods From Fair Favored

The Pan-Russian Congress of the Exchange Committees will examine the possibilities and the development of the exchange transactions in Soviet Russia. A uniform organization of the different exchanges in Soviet Russia will be aimed at.

In the latest session of the Customs Committee, established at the People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade, the question of eventual facilities for the export of goods, purchased at the Nijshti Novgorod fair, has been discussed. The following dispositions have been fixed: goods passing the western border, shall only have to pay half of the customs tax; goods passing the eastern frontier are free from all customs taxes whatever. The goods, enjoying these favors, have been determined by the Pan-Russian Economic Council and the Commissariat of Finances, according to an agreement with the People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade.

A delegate of the Commissariat will be sent to Nijshni Novgorod, in order to prevent obstacles to the granting of export licenses. The formalities of export will be reduced to a minimum. The granted licenses will be of value during four months, until the closing of the fair.

Public Utility Earnings

FT. WORTH POWER & LIGHT

July:	1922	1921
Gross	$205,101	$207,607
Expenses	106,695	106,047
Net	98,406	101,560
Surplus	85,769	84,947
Twelve months:		
Gross	$2,481,859	$2,865,860
Expenses	1,218,119	1,749,314
Net	1,263,740	1,116,546
Surplus	1,089,764	921,117
Pref dividends	104,867	103,670
Balance	984,897	817,447

PLANS FOR GREAT PORT AT OSTEND ARE DEVELOPING

BRUSSELS (Special Correspondence)—Plans for making a large commercial port at Ostend are crystallizing into shape. Those responsible for this project have taken up negotiations with the Belgian Government. The delegate is Count de Dudzeele, acting on behalf of the Belgo-American Trust, who has taken the initiative of the preliminary conferences. These are to be carried on with the Americans themselves. An American representative has just arrived in Belgium, to plead the cause of the promoters of the scheme, which consists of converting the vicinity of Ostend into a vast commercial port and erecting a city of workmen's homes.

Some time ago a visit was paid to the Premier, M. Theunis, with the object of definitely obtaining his acceptance of the plan and to discuss the financial problems connected with the project.

ARGENTINA CHANGES PLANS FOR LOAN

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 13—Strong opposition has developed in the Argentine to the Government's plans for floating a proposed long-term loan for $212,000,000, and the Government refuses to carry on further negotiations with United States bankers. It is now certain that the authorization bill will not be passed by Congress.

However, the subject has not been dropped. The new Government which comes into power in October will take the matter of financing up again, and it is believed a bill for a long-term loan of smaller proportions will be passed. Meanwhile the Government may be compelled to resort to further short-term borrowing abroad.

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Quoted by Wilson, Hooker & Co.

	Bid	Asked
*Am Glue com	84	86
do pfd	125	..
*Arlington Mills	101	104
Bates Mfg Co	265	..
*Berkshire Cotton Mfg	238	242
*Boston W H & R pfd	97	101
Columbia Nat Life Ins.	118	121
*Cornell Mills	213	225
*Dartmouth Mfg com	280	290
do pfd	83	86
*Douglas Shoe pfd	93	96
Draper Corp	158	164
*Esmond Mills pfd	98	101
*Farr Alpaca Co	157	160
*Fisk Rubber 1st pfd	63	65
Fairhaven Mills com	151	153
*Flint Mills	209	..
Great Falls Mfg Co	83	86
*Greenfield Tap & Die pfd.	88½	89½
*Greylock Mills	230	250
*Heywood Wakefield pfd	102	106
*Hood Rubber pfd	100	101
*Lawrence Gas Co	111	115
Library Bureau pfd A	102	106
*Ludlow Mfg Assn	143	146
*Mass Cotton Mills	159	..
*Nashawena Mills	115	118
*Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co	239	242
*Nonquitt Spinning Co	90	93
*Pacific Mills	158	159
Pepperell Mfg Co	162	166
*Plymouth Cordage	179	185
*Quissett Mill com	245	..
Regal Shoe pfd	49	54
*Sagamore Mfg Co	340	..
Sharpe Mfg com	105	114
*Union Twist Drill pfd	84	..
U S Bobbin & Shuttle com.	115	119
do pfd	101½	105
U S Envelope com	141	146
do pfd	111	114
*Walter Baker & Co Ltd.	123	126
*Wamsutta Mills	130	133
*Whitman Mills	..	210
*West Boylston Mfg pfd	101	103
*West Point Mfg com	116	125
Yale & Towne Mfg com	305	315

*Tax exempt. Pays extra dividend.

ENGLISH LEATHER MARKETS APPEAR RATHER HESITANT

Exports Are Light and Prices Inclined to Softness—Shoe Trade Quiet

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 29—The unstable hide market seems to be the bête noire of the tanner and is a perpetual source of concern to him. For some reason or other the downward tendency has been again arrested, as this week prices of best ox advanced ¼d. to ½d. per pound, best heavies making 9½d. The difficulty seems to arise from the export demand, although it is difficult to trace any particular market taking big supplies. Germany is taking a few hides, it is true, but just how they are paid for with the mark at its present value is a mystery. America is also buying a few light kips and calf when prices suit her, but none of the big shipping houses admit a large business in hides with any part of the world.

Prices Are Softening

Calfskins are inclined to weakness, a few falls being recorded this week. Best lights are selling at 12d. a pound and heavies at 8d. There seems little doing in foreign hides, and British tanners are waiting for a break in South Americans before entering this market again. Dry hides are selling in small blocks at fairly firm rates.

At last the demand—or at least the inquiry—for sole leather seems to be better. Prices are fairly firm but big tanners seem quite ready to cut prices a shade if a big deal is in sight. There is still a feeling in merchandising circles that stocks of leather are large in the United States, and that these will be sent to this market when the improving exchange permits of it. The demand at present is for the lighter weights of bends, as many shoe manufacturers are using as light a sole as possible to fill the demand for a lower-priced shoe.

Shoe Trade Quiet

The inquiry is better for upper stock, and American tanners are now doing their best to get prices back to a profitable level. Home producers of chrome leathers are very slack and some of them are working hard to get protection under the Safeguarding of Industries Act. There is, however, little anticipation of this, owing to the opposition of merchants and shoe manufacturers.

The shoe trade is rather quiet and few firms are working full time. Orders are for very small quantities for the home trade, while the chaotic state of the exchanges makes foreign trade almost impossible.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Carl R. Gray, president of the Union Pacific Railroad, has been chosen head of the Canadian National Railways.

The Standard Oil Company of Kansas is expected to readjust its stock, contemplating a 33 per cent stock dividend and reduction of par value from $100 to $25.

One dollar a ton has been added to the price of anthracite in the New York market on the arrival of the first quantity since the resumption of mining.

The Belgian Government has made a formal demand on Germany for the deposit of 100,000,000 gold marks in the National Bank of Brussels, but the demand is so worded as to permit a reply by Germany and further negotiations.

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TO NET 4.40%

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

EQUIPMENTS AGAIN LEAD THE TRADING

Business Is Active on the New York Stock Exchange Today

The upward swing of prices was resumed in today's New York stock market. New high records for the year were made in the first few minutes of trading by Baldwin, Railway Steel Spring, American Locomotive, Pressed Steel Car, Iron Products, National Biscuit and American Water Works 6 per cent preferred, the gains ranging from fractions to 3 points.

Other strong spots were Barnsdall A, New York Air Brake and Hartman Corporation, each of which were up 2 points or more, and Colorado Fuel & Iron, Consolidated Gas,, Norfolk & Western, Studebaker, Pierce Arrow preferred and Mexican Petroleum, all of which had mounted at least a point over last night's close.

Allied Chemical was the only conspicuous weak spot, declining a point.

Recessions Occur

Afternoon dealings were irregular as a result of traders shifting commitments from one group to another. Gas, food and shipping issues were marked up substantially, but profit-taking depressed the steels, equipments, Studebaker, Mexican Petroleum and American Woolen. Recessions were a point or more in many cases.

Pacific Gas & Electric, Columbia Gas, and Iron Products gained 3, and North America, Twin City Rapid Transit, Air Reduction, Postum Cereal, and Replogle Steel 2 to 2½ points.

Erie Issues Under Pressure

Speculative selling of the Erie issues caused uncertainty among some holders of other low-priced and investment rails, resulting in a reactionary trend in several stocks of those groups. Erie common was down 1¼ points and the preferred 2¾, while St. Paul, Reading, Atlantic Coast Line, and New Haven dropped 1 to 1½points.

There was no curtailment, however, of investment and speculative buying in the rest of the list, gains of 1 to 3 points being numerous.

The early turnover gave promise of another day in excess of 1,000,000 shares.

Public utilities, oils, equipments, and leathers were most in demand, strong spots including Columbia Gas, Davison Chemical, Hendee Manufacturing, Iron Products, New York Dock common and preferred, and Central Leather preferred, all at gains in excess of 2 points.

Call money opened at 4 per cent.

Bond Trend Upward

Prices in the early bond market were again irregular, but the main trend continued upward. Activity was confined largely to the railroad mortgages, substantial gains being recorded by New York Central 4s of 1934, Norfolk & Western convertible 6s, St. Paul 4s of 1925, Chicago & Great Western 4s and Frisco 4s, Series A.

Some of the less desirable second grade mortgages were under pressure, particularly Chicago & Alton 3s, Seaboard adjustment 5s, Erie General 4s and St. Paul refunding 4½s.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit issues were the strong features of the Public Utility group, other active liens in which were the Colorado Industrial 5s and the American Water Works 5s. Recovery from recent heaviness of Wilson convertible 6s, which were up 1¼, was the only noteworthy change in the industrial division.

With the exception of a point decline in Belgian 8s, prices of foreign bonds showed little change.

Liberty issues held steady.

Following considerable profit-taking the market fell off rather rapidly around 2 o'clock, but rallied again, making up most of the losses. The rally did not hold and weakness developed in practically all departments. Certain specialties made new highs but had to fight the general downward trend. The tone at the closing was reactionary.

BRANCH BANKING TO BE DEBATED AT CONVENTION

In view of the importance assumed by the vigorous argument on the question of branch banking for national banks that has been going on in banking circles throughout the country, special provision has been made for discussion of the subject before the Convention of the American Bankers Association ,to be held in New York City, Oct. 2-6.

Two leading bankers on opposing sides have been asked to open the discussion under the topic, "Shall national banks be prevented from establishing branches within their home cities where this privilege is exercised by state banks?"

Andrew J. Frame, president of the Waukesha National Bank, Waukesha, Wis., has accepted the invitation to lead the affirmative side in a 12-minute address, to be followed by a 12-minute address in the negative by Waldo Newcomer, president of the National Exchange Bank of Baltimore, who is also vice-president of the national bank division of the American Bankers Association.

ROAD PLANS NEW CERTIFICATES

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12—The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis road has applied for authority to assume the obligation with regard to the issuance of $1,800,000 equipment trust certificates, which will be sold to J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York at 94.89 and accrued interest, which is on the basis of slightly in excess of 5 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Closing Prices

	Open	High	Low	Last Spt.13	Last Spt.12
Adams Ex	79¾	79¾	77¼	77¼	79¼
Air Reduction	58½	58½	56½	57¾	....
Ajax Rubber	14	14	14	14	14
Alaska Gold	½	½	½	½	½
Alaska Jun	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
Allied Chem	86¼	86¼	84	84¼	86½
Allis Chalm	59	59	57¾	58	58¾
Allis Chalm pf	103	103	103	103	....
Am Ag Chem	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	40¼
Am Ag Ch pf	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	72
Am Bk Nte Co	72	72	72	72	72
Am Beet Sug	46½	46½	46½	46½	....
Am Bosch	42¾	43	42½	42½	43
Am Brake Sh	87¼	87¼	84½	84½	87
Am Can	63	63⅝	62½	62½	63
Am Can pf	110	110	110	110	....
Am Car F	193	193	192	193	192¾
Am Car F pf	125	125	124⅞	124⅞	....
Am Chicle	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	....
Am Cot Oil	28⅞	29	27⅞	27⅞	29½
Am Hide & L	14½	14¾	14¼	14¾	....
Am H & L pf	74	74¾	72½	72½	....
Am Ice	120	120¼	117	117	119¾
Am Ice pf	93	93¼	93	93¼	93
Am Inter Corp	34¾	36½	34¾	36	34¼
Am La France	13	13	12⅞	13	13
Am Lin Oil	37	37¾	36¾	37	37¼
Am Lin Oil pf	57	57¼	57	57¼	57
*Am Loco	126¼	127¾	124⅜	124¼	127¼
*Am Loco pf	121	121½	121	121½	....
Am Metals	49½	49½	49	49	49½
Am Radiator	118¾	119⅞	118¾	119	117¼
Am Saf Razor	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	6⅝
Am Ship & Com	20⅜	21⅜	20½	21⅜	20¼
Am Sm & R	63⅞	64⅜	63⅜	63⅞	64½
Am Smelt pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Am Steel Fdys	45	45⅜	44	44	45
Am St F pf	106	106	106	106	....
Am Sugar	82¾	82⅜	82½	82½	83
Am Tel & Tel	122⅝	123	122⅜	122⅞	122¾
Am Tel & Tel rts	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
Am W W & E	23½	23⅝	22	23½	22
Am WW 6% pf	50	50	47⅞	47⅞	44
Am WW & E 7%	89⅜	93¼	89⅜	93⅛	90½
Am Woolen	104¼	105	102⅞	102⅝	104½
Am W Pap pf	32⅞	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	32¼
Anaconda	55	55⅛	54	54	55
Ann Arbor	22½	22⅛	22⅛	22½	....
Ann Arbor pf	50	50	49	50	50
Assoc Dry Gds	60	60	59⅛	59⅞	60
Asso D G 1st pf	84	84	84	84	....
Asso Oil	117½	117½	117½	117½	119½
Atchison	104¼	105⅞	104¼	105⅞	104½
Atchison pf	93½	93½	93½	93½	....
Atl Birm & A	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	....
Atl Co Line	123½	123½	122	122	123½
Atl Fruit	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
Atl G & W I	32	32½	32	32½	32
Atlas Tk Corp	16⅜	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	....
Austin Nich	36½	37	35	35½	36½
Austin Nich pf	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	91
Baldwin	138¾	140	136½	137¼	138½
Balt & Ohio	57½	57½	57	57	57¼
Balt & Ohio pf	65½	66	65½	66	65½
Barnet Lea	66½	66½	64	64	....
Barnet Lea pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	....
Barnsdall A	42	42	40	40⅜	40¼
Barnsdall B	29	30	29	30	29
Beechnut Pac	37¾	37⅞	35¼	36⅞	37⅜
Beth Steel A	76⅞	76⅞	76½	76⅞	77
Beth Steel B	78⅞	79¼	78½	78⅝	78⅞
Booth Fish	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9¼
British E 2 pf	37⅞	38	37½	37⅞	37½
Bklyn Edison	121½	121½	121½	121½	121¾
B R T	24⅞	25⅜	24⅞	24⅞	24¾
Brown Shoe	64½	64½	64	64	63
Brunswick Tr	3	3	3	3	....
Buff, R&PRy	68	68	68	68	....
Burns Bros pf	100	100	100	100	....
Burns Bros A	135¼	135½	134	134½	135¼
Burns Bros B	48¼	48½	46½	48	47½
Butte Cop&Z	6¾	6¾	6¾	6	....
Butterick	20	20	20	20	20½
Butte & Sup	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½
Caddo Cen Oil	11	11	11	11	....
Callahan Min	9⅜	9⅜	9½	9⅜	9⅜
Cal Pack	85⅞	85⅞	85	85	86
Cal Petrol	64½	64⅞	63½	63½	64⅞
Can Pac	148⅞	148⅞	147½	148	149
Case Plow	6½	6½	6⅜	6½	....
Cent Leather	42¼	44½	42¼	43½	42
Cent Leath pf	82	82	81½	81	80½
Cerro de Pasco	40	40¾	39¾	40¾	39½
Cer-Teed P	48	48	48	48	....
Chandler Motor	63¼	63½	62½	62½	63⅜
Ches & Ohio	76⅜	76⅜	76	76½	76½
Chic & Alton	3⅜	4⅛	3⅛	3½	3⅞
Chic & Alton pf	4⅞	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	4⅞
C M & St P	34⅝	34½	33½	34¾	34½
C M & St P pf	52	52½	51½	51⅝	52¼
C R I & Pac	48¼	48¼	47½	47½	48¼
C R I&P 6% pr	91	91½	90⅞	91½	90¾
C R I & P 7% pf	100¾	101½	100¾	101	100½
C E Ill new	39½	39½	39½	39½	40
Chi & E I pf	61½	61½	61½	61½	....
Chi Gt West	6⅜	6½	6	6	5⅝
Chi Gt West pf	15½	16	14⅞	15	14⅞
Chic & N W	94¼	94¼	93¼	93½	93¾
Chic & N W pf	125	125	125	125	....
Chi Pneu Tool	84¾	84¾	82	82	85
Chile Copper	23¾	23¾	23¾	23⅝	23⅞
Chino Copper	30⅝	31¼	30½	30½	31½
Cluett Pea	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	65
Col Fuel	33	35⅜	33	35⅜	33
Col Gas	106½	109⅛	106½	109	106¼
Col Graph	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅞
Comp-Tab-Rec	74¾	75⅛	74	74	74⅝
Con Distrib	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	....
Consol Gas	143½	144	141⅝	141⅝	142½
Consol Textile	10⅞	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	10⅞
Cont Can	89¼	90¼	89	89⅞	89¼
Corn Products	119⅝	119⅝	117¾	117¾	119
Cosden Co	48½	51½	48¾	51	49
Cosden pf	98	98	98	98	....
Crex Carpet	30	30	30	30	....
Crucible	94¾	95½	92½	92½	94¾
Crucible pf	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	....
Crucible rts	¼	¼	⅛	⅛	¼
Cuba Cane	14½	14½	14¼	14½	14⅝
Cuba C S pf	37¾	37¾	36	36	38
Cuban Am Sug	25¼	25½	25½	25½	25½
Davison Chem	51⅝	53⅜	51¼	52	51
Del & Hud	136½	136½	136	136	136¼
Del Lac & W	135	135	133¾	133¾	135¼
Detroit Edison	116	116	116	116	....
Dome Mines	40¼	40¼	38¾	38¾	39
Dupont Co	152⅞	153⅛	149½	152½	152¼
Dupont deb	89	89	89	89	89
East Kodak	86¾	87	86½	86½	86¾
Elec Sto Bt	48½	48½	48	47⅞	48¼
Elk Horn Coal	20½	20¼	20½	20½	....
End Johnson	88¼	89¼	87⅞	87⅞	87⅝
Erie	16	16	15	15⅜	16⅛
Erie 1st pf	26	26⅜	23½	24⅝	26¼
Erie 2d pf	18	18	17¾	17¾	18¾
Famous Play	103½	105	103½	102½	103¾
Fam Play pf	105½	105½	105	105	104¼
Fed M & S pf	59⅝	59⅝	59¼	59¼	58¾
Fisher Body	122⅞	124	122⅝	123	122½
Fisher of O pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Fiske Rubber	13	13	13	13	13
Freeport Texas	23½	23½	23	23	23¾
Gen Am tk Car	69¼	69⅝	69	69	69
Gen Am Tk pf	102¼	102½	102¼	102½	102½
Gen Asphalt	67⅜	67⅜	65½	65½	68
Gen Baking pf	108	108	108	108	103
Gen Electric	182	182	182	182	183
Gen Elec Spec	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛
Gen Motor	14⅞	15	14	14	14⅞
Gen Motor 6%d	85	85	85	85	85
Glidden Co	14⅛	14¼	14	14	14¼
Goodrich	35¼	35¼	35	35	35⅝
Goodrich pf	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	....
Gray & Davis	13½	13½	13½	13½	14
Great Nor pf	94½	94¾	94	94	95
Great Nor Ore	41⅞	42	40¾	41½	41¾
Gulf M & N pf	43½	43½	43½	42½	43¼
Gulf Steel	83	84½	82¾	82½	84
Habirshaw El	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Hartman Corp	90½	90½	88¾	88	87⅞
Hendee Mfg	24	27	24	26⅜	23½
Houston Oil	82¾	82¾	80⅜	80⅜	83
Hudson Mot	22½	23	21½	22	22
Hupp Motor	23	23⅜	22	22⅜	23
Hydraulic Stl	8	8	8	8	8
Illinois Cent	114½	114½	114	114	114¾
Indiahoma Ref	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	4
Inspiration	41¼	41⅜	41¼	41¼	41¼
Int Cement	33	33½	33	33½	....
Int Comb Eng	28⅞	29	28½	28¾	29
Interboro Cons	⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Interboro C pf	4	4	4	4	4⅜
Int & Gn Nor	23½	23¼	23	23	....
Inter Harv Co	112¾	112⅞	111¾	112	113
Inter M Marine	13½	14¼	13¾	13½	13½
Inter M M pf	56⅝	57⅜	56⅛	57	56½
Inter Paper	61⅜	61⅝	59¾	59¾	61¼
Int Pap pf sta	80	80	80	80	80
Inter R T	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	30½
Inter Nickel	17⅞	18	17⅝	17¾	17¾
Int Nickel pf	84	84	84	84	....
Invincible Oil	14½	14¼	14⅛	14¼	14⅜
Iowa Cent	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	....
Iron Products	45	47⅜	44½	45½	44
Island O & Tr	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
Kan City So	25¼	25¼	25	25	25
Kan & Gulf	4⅛	4½	4⅛	4½	4⅛
Kayser J	46	46¼	45⅜	46	46
Kayser pf	104	104	104	104	....
Keystone Tire	8¼	8⅞	8⅜	8⅝	8⅞
Kelly Spring	43½	43½	43⅛	44½	44
Kennecott	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
Lack Steel	79½	79½	79	79½	79½
Lake E & W	34	34	34	34	....
Lake E & W pf	73	73	73	73	....
Lehigh Valley	71¼	71¼	70	70	70¾
Lee Rubber	26½	26½	26½	26½	....
Lima Loco	64¼	64¾	62¾	62¾	63½
Loew's Inc	20½	20⅝	19⅝	20	20¼
Loft Inc	12⅜	12½	12⅜	12½	12⅝
Loose-W Bis	65	65	64	64	66
Louis & Nash	138½	138½	136	136	138½
Mack Truck	61	61	59½	60½	61⅜
Mack 1st pf	94	94	93¾	93¾	93⅞
Mack 2d pf	86	86	86	86	87
Mallinson	36¾	36⅜	35⅝	35⅝	37⅛
Manati Sugar	42	42	40	40	42½
Manati Sug pf	84	84	84	84	....
Man Elv Gtd	54	54	54	54	55
Manhattan ctf	53½	53⅞	53½	53⅞	54
Man Shirt Co	40½	40½	40½	40½	41½
Mkt S R 2d pf	21	21	20⅜	20⅝	....
Marland Oil	40⅝	40⅞	39¾	40	40
Martin Parry	33	33	32⅜	32¾	32⅜
Marlin Rock	19	19	19	19	18⅞
Math Alkali	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	50⅛
Max Mot A	59¾	60⅛	59	59	59⅛
Max Mot B	19⅝	20¼	19½	19⅝	19½
May Dept Strs	137	137	137	137	138
McIntyre Por	19½	19⅝	19¼	19¼	19⅝
Mex Petrol	194	194⅜	189½	189¾	193½
Mex Pet pf	98	98	98	98	98
Mex Seaboard	20	20⅜	19¾	19¾	20¾
Mex Seab ctf	18¼	18¾	18¼	18¾	17¾
Miami	29¾	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅞
Mid States Oil	13½	13½	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
Midvale	34½	34½	34	34½	34½
M K & T wi	18¾	18⅜	18½	18½	18¾
M K & T pf w i	47	47½	47	47	47⅞
Minn & St L	9½	9½	9½	9¼	9½
M. St P & S S M	74¼	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
MStP&SSM pf	93½	93½	93½	93½	....
Mo Pacific	23	23	23	23	....
Mo Pacific pf	62	62⅜	60⅞	60⅞	61¾
Mont Power	72¾	75	72¾	75	74
Mont-Ward	22⅝	22⅞	22½	22½	22⅝
Moon Motor	14⅜	14¾	14½	14½	14½
Mother Lode	11⅜	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	11¼
Nat Acme	16¼	16⅞	16¼	16½	16⅜
Nat Biscuit	164½	165½	164	164	164
Nat Bisc pf	123	123	123	123	....
Nat Clo & S	65¼	65⅝	65¼	65⅝	64
Nat Conduit	2	2	2	2	2
Nat En & St	62¼	62½	61	61	62⅜
Nat Lead	106½	107	106	107	107
N Ry Mex 2 pf	4½	4¼	4½	4¼	....
Nevada-Cons	16¾	16¾	16⅜	16¾	17
N Y Air Brake	79	81	79	80⅜	78
N Y O & W	26½	26½	26½	26½	....
N O T & Mex	75	75½	74½	74½	75
N Y Central	98½	98½	98	98	98⅞
N Y Dock	37½	39⅜	37½	38½	....
N Y Dock pf	59	59⅜	58½	59⅜	56½
N Y N H & H	32⅝	32⅝	31½	31½	32⅝
N Y Shipping	15	15	15	15	....
Norf & West	123⅝	124½	123¼	123¼	124
North America	94¾	96⅝	94¾	94½	94
North Amer pf	46¼	46⅜	46⅛	46⅜	46¼
North Am rts A	26	27⅜	26	27⅜	26
Norf & South	18	18	18	18	....
Northern Pac	88⅜	88¾	88	88	88⅜
Nova Scotia Stl	38¾	39	38¾	39	....
Nunnally Co	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	10¼
Ohio B & B	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
Orpheum Cir	22¾	22¾	22	22	23
Ohio Fuel	53½	53½	53½	53½	....
Okla Pr & Rf	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
Otis Steel	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10¾
Owens Bottle	39	39	38½	38½	38½
Pacific Mail	13	13	13	13	....
Pac Dev Co	4	6	4	4⅜	3⅞
Pac Gas & El	84	88½	84	85½	84
Pacific Oil	58⅜	58⅜	57⅜	58⅛	58⅜
Pac Tel & Tel	61	61	61	61	....
Pac Tel & Tel pf	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	....
Pan-Am Petrol	82	82⅜	80½	80½	81⅞
Pan-Am Pet B	78	78⅛	77	77	77⅝
Pennsylvania	47	47	46¾	46⅞	47
Penn Seaboard	7¼	7¼	7	7	7
Peoples Gas	93⅜	94	93⅜	94	93⅜
Pere Marquette	38¼	38⅜	37⅞	38	38½
Phila Co	44½	44½	44	44	44½
Phillips Pet	54½	54⅝	53	53⅞	54½
Pierce-Arrow	13¾	13½	12	12	13¾
Pierce-Ar pf	35	35¼	34¾	34¾	35
Pierce Oil	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	7
Piggly Wiggly	45	45	44½	44½	44¼
Pitts Coal	70⅞	72⅞	70⅞	71⅞	70½
Pitts coal pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	100
Pitts steel pf	97	97	97	97	....
Pitts & W Va	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
Pond Crk Cl	21½	21⅜	21½	21⅜	21
Postum Cer	102	105	102	104	101⅜
Postum pf	110	110	110	110	110⅝
Pr Steel Car	94¾	95¼	91½	92½	93½
Prod & Ref	49¾	50	48¾	48½	50
Punta Sugar	48	49⅜	48	48⅜	....
Pub Ser Corp	95	95¼	94⅞	95¼	95¼
Pullman Co	139	139½	136	136	139⅞
Pure Oil	32½	33	32½	32⅝	32½
Rand Mines	33½	33½	33½	33½	34¼
Ry Stl Spring	125¼	125¼	124¾	124¾	124½
Ray Consol	16	16	16	16	16⅛
Reading	81⅛	81⅛	79⅛	79⅛	81
Reading 2d pf	54	54	54	54	....
Replogle Steel	33⅜	35	33⅜	33½	....
Rep I & Steel	70¾	71⅛	70⅜	70⅜	71
Rep I & Steel pf	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	....
Royal Dutch	58¼	58¾	57⅛	57⅛	57⅜
St Joseph Lead	15¼	15½	15¼	15¼	....
St L S F	30⅜	30⅝	30½	30½	30½
St L & S W	33½	33½	33	33	33½
St L & S W pf	50	50½	50	50	50
Savage Arms	13¾	14¾	13¾	14¾	....
Saxon Motors	4½	4½	4½	4½	....
Seab A L	7	7	6½	6½	7
Seab A L pf	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
Sears-Roebuck	92	92	90	90	91⅞
Seneca Cop	11⅜	11⅜	11	11⅜	....
Shell Trans	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	....
Shell Un Oil pf	96	96	96	96	96½
Sinclair	33¾	34¼	33	33¼	33⅜
Sinclair Oil pf	98	98¼	98	98	98
Skelley Oil	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10⅛
Sloss-Sheffield	51½	51½	51	51	49½
Sou Pacific	94⅜	94⅜	94	94¼	94½
Southern Ry	26⅝	26⅞	26⅜	26½	26⅞
South Ry pf	63¾	64¼	63¾	64¼	63⅜
Spicer Mfg	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	20½
Spicer Mfg pf	91	91	91	91	....
Stand Mill	130½	130½	130½	130½	....
Stand Oil Cal	115⅝	116¾	115¼	115⅝	115¾
S O of N J	189	189	186½	187	188
S O of N J pf	117½	117½	116½	116½	....
Steel & Tube pf	84	84	84	84	83½
Sterling Prod	53	53	53	53	53½
Stewart & Warn	48¾	48¾	48	48	48¼
StrombergCarb	56⅜	56⅜	56	56	....
Studebaker	132¼	133⅜	130	130¼	131½
Submarine Boat	6½	6½	6½	6½	6⅜
Superior Stl pf	90	90	90	90	....
Sweets Co	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¼
Tem C & F	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Tenn Copper	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
Texas Co	48⅜	48⅜	47⅞	48¾	48½
Tex Gulf Sulp	51	51	51	51	51
Tex Pac C & O	27	27¼	26½	26⅛	27
Tex & Pac	31	31¼	31	31	31½
Tidewater Oil	129	129	129	129	128
T S L & W	64½	64½	64½	64½	....
T St L & W pf	54½	54½	54	54½	54
Transcont Oil	14¾	14⅞	14¼	14¼	15
Twin C R T	60	61	60	61	....
Un Bag & P	77⅞	77⅞	75	76½	77⅜
Union Oil	18¾	19¾	18¼	19¼	19½
Union Pac	153¾	153¾	151⅞	151⅞	153¾
Union Pac pf	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	77
Un Tank C pf	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110
Un Alloy Steel	37	38	37	38	....
United Fruit	154	154	154	154	154
United P B	17½	17½	17½	17½	16
Un Ry I Co	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	15
Un Ry I Co pf	31½	31½	31	31	....
U S C I P	34	35½	34	34¾	34¾
U S Hoffman	21⅞	23¼	21⅞	22½	....
U S R & Imp	80¾	81⅜	80¼	80¼	80¼
U S Rubber	56½	56⅝	55⅜	56⅜	57⅛
U S Rub 1st pf	102	102	101½	101¾	102½
U S Steel	105½	106⅛	104⅞	105	105⅛
U S Steel pf	121½	122	121½	122	121⅞
Utah Copper	69½	69½	68⅝	68¾	69⅜
Utah Securities	19½	19⅞	19	19	19⅞
Vanadium	51⅜	53	51⅜	51⅜	51¼
Vir C Chem	28⅜	28¾	28½	28½	28¾
Vir C Chem pf	66½	66½	66½	66½	....
Vivaudou	12½	12½	12½	12½	....
Va-Car Chem B	22	22	22	22	....
Wabash pf A	33⅞	33⅞	33½	33⅝	34
Wells Fargo	79¾	79¾	79	79	80
West Elec pf	109¾	110¼	109½	110¼	109¾
West Maryland	15⅜	15⅜	15	15⅜	15¼
W Mary 2 pf	23¼	23⅜	23	23⅜	23¼
Western Pac	19	19⅛	19	19¼	18⅞
W Pacific pf	64⅞	64⅞	64	64⅜	64⅛
W Union Tel	117½	117½	117½	117½	117⅝
West Air B	103¼	104	103	103	102
Westinghouse	63⅞	64	63⅞	63⅞	64
Wheel& L E	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13½	13⅞
Wh Eagle Oil	28⅜	29¼	28⅜	29¼	29
White Motor	53⅛	53⅛	52	52	53¾
Wickwr Spen	15	15	14	15	15
Willys-Ovrld	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅝	8
Willys-Ovrld pf	47	47	46½	46¼	47
Wilson & Co	46	46⅜	45¼	45¼	45¼
Wis Cent	32¾	33	32	32½	32
W'ton P & M C	42¾	43¾	42¾	42½	42¾
Worth P pf A	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	....
Worth Pmp B	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73⅛
Wright Aero	10½	10½	10½	10½	....

* Ex-dividend.

NEW YORK BONDS

	High	Low
Alaska G M 5s	95	95
Am Ag Chem 1st 7½s	105⅛	105
Am Cotton Oil 5s	91	90⅛
Am Cotton Oil 8s	102⅝	102⅝
Am Smelting 5s	95¼	94¾
Am Sugar 6s	104¼	104
Am Tel & Tel clt 4s	93¼	93
Am Tel & Tel 5s	100¼	99⅞
Am Writ Paper 6s '39	86½	86¼
Am W W & Elec 5s	82⅝	82
Anton Jurgens M 6s	79¾	79
Armour 4½s	92½	92
A T & S F gen 4s '95	93½	92¾
A T & S F cv 4s '60	103½	103½
A T & S F adj 4s '95	84¾	84¾
A T & S F cv 4s '05	85	85
Atl C L (L & N) clt 4s	85½	85¼
Atl Coast Line 4s	91⅞	91⅝
Atl Coast L 7s	107⅜	107⅜
Atl Refining d 5s	99¾	99⅜
B & O 3½s '25	95¾	95¾
B & O 4s '58	87⅜	8 ⅜
B & O cv 4½s '33	87	87⅜
B & O 5s '25	92½	91¾
B & O 6s '29	102¾	101⅝
B & O (P J & M) 3½s	93⅝	93⅝
B & O P E & W Va cn	77	77
B & O Tol Cin 4s	72⅞	72⅞
B & O P L E & W 4s	84¼	83¾
B & O S W 3½s	94	93⅞
Baragua Sugar 7½s	101	100⅞
Barnsdall 8s B '31	105½	105½
Bell Tel & Tel 7s	108½	108¾
Beth Steel 5s '36	93⅞	93¾
Beth Steel 6s	100¾	100⅝
Bklyn Ed 5s '49	99¾	99⅝
Bklyn Ed 7s D	108¼	108¼
Bklyn R T 5s	66⅜	65¾
Bklyn R T 6s	101⅝	101⅝
Bklyn R T 7s '21	93	91½
Bklyn R T 7s ct	92⅛	91½
Bklyn R T 7s ct st	90	88
Brklyn U Gas 7s	118½	118½
Bklyn Un El 1st 7s sta	90⅛	80⅜
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s sta	93	93
Buff Roch & Pitts 4½s	95¾	95¾
Bush Term 5s '60	92	92
Bush Term Bldg 5s	94½	94½
Cal Gas & Elec 5s	98	97¾
Canadian Nor d 6½s	114⅝	114¾
Canadian Nor 7s	114	114
Canada So 5s	102	101¼
Canadian Pac d 4s	85	83¼
Cent of Ga cn 5s	100¾	100¼
Cent Leather 5s	98	98
Cent Pac 1st 4s	90⅞	90
Cerro de Pasco cvt 8s	127⅝	127¾
C & O cv 4½s	91⅛	90⅞
C & O cv 5s	98¾	98½
C B & Q 5s A	101½	101½
C B & Q gen 4s '58	92¼	92½
C B & Q 5s	91¾	91¾
C B & Q (Ill div) 3½s '49	84½	84½
C B & Q (Ill div) 4s	93	91½
Chi B&Q (Neb Ext) 4s	98	98
Chi Ind & L 6s '66	102	102
Chi Mil & Pug Sd 4s	74½	74¼
C M & St P 4s '25	85¾	84½
C M & StP d 4s	67⅛	67⅛
C M & St P cv 4½s '32	75	74¾
C M & StP gm 4½s	89⅞	89¾
C M & StP rd 4½s	69	68⅝
C M & St P cv 5s B	77¾	77½
Chi StP Min & O 5s	97½	97½
Chi & Alt rf 3s	54¾	53¾
Chi & Alt 3½s	36½	36
C R I & Pac fd 4s	87¼	87
C R I & Pac gm 4s	87	87
Chi & E Ill 5s '51	86¼	86
Chic Gr West 4s	54	53½
Chi Railways 5s	82½	82½
Chic & Nwn 6½s	111¼	111¼
Chi & Nwn 5s '87	109½	109½
Chi T H & S E 5s	84	83½
Chi & W Indiana 4s	79	78½
Chi & W Indiana 7½s	102⅛	102½
Chi Un Sta 4½s A	92¼	92¼
Chile Copper alt 6s	94¾	94¾
Chile Copper cv 7s	106⅜	105¾
Cincinnati Gas 5½s	101	100½
C C C St L gen 4s	83⅝	83⅝
C C C & St L rf 6s A	103	102½
C C C & St L deb 4½s	92¾	92¾
Cleve Un T 5½s	106	106
Col Indus 5s	82	79
Col & South 4s	93⅝	93⅝
Col & South 4½s	90⅝	90¼
Colum G & El 5s	95⅛	95⅛
Colum G & El 5s sta	95⅞	95⅞
Colum & Hock Val 4s	85½	85½
Comp-Tab Rec 6s	97¾	97½
Con Coal of Md 5s	93½	91
Cuba Cane 8s	93½	92½
Cuba Cane cv 8s	89½	89¼
Cuban-Am Sug 8s	107	106½
Cuba RR 5s	87	87
Cuba R R ctf 7½s '36	107	106¾
Del & Hud cv 5s '35	103	102⅜
Del & Hud fd 4s	92⅞	92⅞
Del & Hud 5½s	102¾	102½
Denver Gas 5s	90¼	90¼
Detroit R Tun 4½s	92½	92½
Den & Rio G 4s	78⅜	77¾
Den & Rio G 4½s	81⅞	81⅞
Den & R G Bank ct 5s	44	44
Den & Rio G fd ct 5s	44¼	44¼
Den & Rio G 5s	82¼	82⅛
Den & Rio G fd 5s	47¼	47¼
Doner Steel 7s	94⅜	94⅛
Detroit City Gas 5s '23	100¼	100¼
Det Ed 5s '33	99⅞	99⅛
Detroit Ed 6s	105⅛	105
Detroit Un Rwys 4½s	85½	85
Diamond Match 7½s	108⅞	107¾
DuPont 7½s	108¼	108
Duquesne Lt 6s	105⅜	105
Duquesne Lt deb 7½s	107¼	107¼
Empire G F ct 7½s	97⅛	97
Erie pr lien 4s	66½	66⅛
Erie gen lien 4s	55¼	54½
Erie cv 4s A	52¼	51¾
Erie cv 4s B	52	51
Erie cv 4s D	54¾	53½
Erie 1st cn 7s	107	107
Framerican 7½s	96	96
Francisco Sug ctf 7½s	103⅜	103
Gal Houston & Hd 5s	90	90
Gen Elec deb 5s	102	102
Gen Elec deb 6s	107½	107¼
Genessee River 6s	95½	96⅜
Goodrich B F ct 6½s	102½	102¼
Goodyear 8s '31	100⅜	100⅜
Goodyear 8s '42	116½	116
Granby Min 8s '25	99	99
Gr T Rwy of Can 6s	106	106
Gr T Rwy of Can 7s	114⅝	114⅜
Great Nor 5½s	105⅜	105⅜
Great Nor 7s	113½	113½
Green Bay & West d B	14	14
Gulf Mob & Nor 4s	54	54
Havana El Ry L & P 5s	86⅝	86⅝
Hud & Man adj inc 5s	67¼	67
Hud & Man ref 5s A	88½	87½
Humble O & R d 5½s	100	99½
Ill Central 4s '51	93¼	95¼
Ill Cent rfg 4s	90⅜	90⅜
Ill Cent 5½s	103	102¾
Ill Cent 6½s	112⅜	112⅜
Ill C C StL & N O jt 5s	99¾	99¾
Indiana Steel 5s '52	101½	101¼
Inter-Met 4½s ct	16	15
Inter-Met ct 4½s sta	15⅞	15
Inter-Met 4½s	16	15½
Inter-R T rf 5s	72⅞	72¼
Inter R T fd ct 5s	72½	72¼
Inter R T 6s	80⅝	80⅜
Inter R T 7s	97¼	97¼
Int M Marine 6s	93¾	93
Int Paper cv 5s A	89¼	89¼
Int Paper rf 5s B	90	89½
Int & Gt Nor aj 6s	54½	54
Int & Gt Nor ct 5s	68¼	68¼
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s	97½	97¼
Int & Gt Nor 6s wi	97⅝	97⅝
Iowa Central rf 4s '51	43	42½
Iowa Central 1st 5s	81½	81
Kan C Ft S & Mem 4s	84¼	84
Kan City Term 1st 4s	85½	85½
Kan City So 5s	93	91½
Kayser J 1st 7s	105½	105
Kelly-Spring Tire 8s	108	108
K C Mem Bdge 5s	95	95
Lack Steel 5s '23	100	100
Lack Steel 5s '50	93	93
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	95	95
Lake Sh & M S 4s '28	95½	95¼
Lehigh Valley 6s	104	104
Long Island fd 4s '49	83½	83½
Long Island 5s '37	85⅝	85½
Louisiana & Nw 5s	74⅝	74½
Lou & Nash 4s	93¼	93½
Lou & Nash rf 5½s	106	106
Manati Sugar 1st 7½s	99½	99½
Manhat Railway cns 4s	70½	70⅜
Market St Ry cn 5s	84¾	88⅜
Market St Ry 6s	94	93¾
Marland Oil ctf 7½s	112¼	112
Marland Oil 8s	104	104
Marland Oil 8s war	121¼	121¼
Mex Pet of Dela 8s	106¼	106½
Mich State Tel 5s	99½	99½
Midvale cv 5s	90¼	89¾
Minn & St Louis 4s	44½	44½
Minn & St Louis fd 5s	44½	44½
Minn StP & SSM cn 4s	91¼	90½
Minn StP & SSM 6½s	107	106⅞
M K & T 5s notes	88½	88½
Mo Kan & Tex 4s '63	75	73¾
Mo Kan & Tex 4s	84¾	84⅝
Mo Kan & Tex aj 5s	65¼	64¾
Mo Kan & Tex pl 5s B	88⅝	88½
Mo Kan & Tex p l 6s C	98¾	98½
Mo Pac gm 4s	69¼	69¼
Mo Pac fd 6s '49	103½	103⅜
Montreal Tram 5s	91½	91¼
Montana Power 5s	99	98¾
Morris & Co 4½s	91	88¾
Nassau Elec 4s	58½	58
Nat Bank Commerce	281	280½
N E Tel & Tel 5s	99¾	99½
N O & N E 4½s A	86½	85⅞
N O T & M 5s	78½	78½
N Y Cent 3½s	81¼	81¼
N Y Cent 4s	93	92¾
N Y Cent db 4s '34	91⅝	91⅛
N Y Cent cn 4s	86½	85⅝
N Y Cent 5s	100	99½
N Y Cent 6s	107⅝	107⅜
N Y C & StL 4s	91	91
N Y Edison 6½s	112½	112¼
N Y Gas 5s '48	100	99¾
N Y N H & H 4s '55	58	58
N Y & N H 6s	85½	85
N Y S & W gm 5s	51	51
N Y Tel 4½s	96½	96¼
N Y Tel 6s '41	107½	107¼
N Y Tel 6s '49	108¼	108
N Y W & B 4½s	56½	56¼
Niagara F Power 5s	101¼	101⅛
Niagara F Power 6s	104½	104⅜
Norf So 5s	69⅜	69⅜
Norf & West 4s '96	94½	94½
Norf & W cv 6s	124	122½
N & W P Coal 4s	89	89
North Am Edison 6s	96	95¼
Nor Ohio T & L 6s	96½	96¼
Nor Pac 3s	64⅜	64⅛
Nor Pac 4s	91	90¾
Nor Pac 5s	100⅜	100¼
Nor Pac 6s	110¼	110¼
Nor States P 5s '41	94½	94¼
North-W Bell 7s	108½	108
Ont Power N F 5s	97½	97⅛
Ont & West 4s	77	77
Ore S Line 4s	93⅜	93¼
Ore S Line gtd 5s	105¾	105¼
Ore-Wash Ry 4s	86⅛	85¾
Otis Steel rct 7½s	95⅞	95¼
Pac G & E 5s	94	93¾
Pac P & Lt 5s '32	94⅜	94⅜
Pac T & T 5s '52	94⅝	94⅝
Pac T & T 5s	99¼	99¼
Packard Motor 8s	107½	107½
Pan Am Pet Co 7s '30	102	101½
Penna 4s '48	93½	93¼
Penna gm 4½s	94	93½
Penna 5s '97	102½	102¼
Penna 6½s	112½	112¼
Penna 7s	111⅛	111⅛
Peoria & E inc 4s	39½	39
Pere Marq 5s	100¾	100½
Philadelphia Co fd	102	101½
Pierce Oil 8s	99	98¾
Prod & Refin 7½s	96	96
Prod & Refin 8s '31	103¼	102½
Prod & Refin 8s war	115½	115
Pub Serv N J 5s	90	89¼
Punta Alegre Sug 7s	109½	109½
Reading 4s '97	86⅜	86¼
Rem Arms 6s ctf	96	95½
Repub I & Steel 5s	95½	95½
Rio G & W 4s	80¼	80¼
Rodgers-Brown Iron 7s	96	96
R I A & L 4½s	85¼	85¼
Saks & Co 7s	100½	100½
Seaboard Air Line rf 4s	45¼	45½
Seaboard Air Line adj 5s	28¼	28
Seaboard Air Line 6s A	69½	69
Scioto Valley & N E 4s '89	92½	92¼
Sharon Stl Hoop 8s	98¼	98
Sinclair Purchasing 5½s	99½	99¼
Sinclair Oil 7s wi	101¼	101¼
Sinclair Oil 7½s	105¼	105¼
So Bell Tel 5s	99	99
So Pac 4s	89	89
So Pac cv 4s '29	93¾	93¾
So Pac fd 4s '55	92	91¾
So Pac Through S L 4s	85½	85¼
So P R Sugar 7s	103	102¾
So Ry 4s	72	71½
So Ry 5s	100	100
So Ry 6½s	105	104¼
StL & I M 4s '29	92¼	90⅞
St L I M & S 4s R & G	88½	88
St L & S F inc 6s	79¼	79
St L & S F adj 6s	85⅛	84¾
St L & S F 4s A	76⅞	76½
St L & S F 5s B	91	90
St L & S F pl 6s C	102¼	101
St L & S F 5½s D '42	97⅛	95¾
St L & So W 5s	83½	83
St L & So W 2d 4s	72	72
St L & So W cn 4s	80	80
Standard Oil Cal 7s	106¼	106¼
Steel & Tube 7s	101	101
Term Asso St L 4s '53	83	83
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	100	100
Tidewater Oil 6½s	103⅜	103½
Third Av 4s	69	67⅜
Third Ave adj 5s	68	67⅛
Toledo Edison 7s	108¼	108¼
T St L & W 4s	76½	76
Tri-City R & L 5s	100	100
Ulster & Delaware 5s	94	94
Union Bag & P 6s A	101	100½
Union Pac rf 4s	89½	89½
Union Pac 4s	95	94¾
Union Pac cv 4s	95¾	95½
Union Pac 6s	105½	105½
United Rys Inv 5s(SF)	90	90
U S Realty 5s	98	98
U S Rubber 5s	91	90½
U S Rubber 7½s	110	110
U S Steel fd 5s	104½	104
Utah Power 5s '44	93¾	93
Va-Car Chem 7s wi	98⅜	98⅜
Va-Car Chem 6s	100½	100½
Va-Car Chem cv 7½s war	98⅛	97½
Va-Car Chem 7½s	105¾	105¼
Va Ry 5s	100	99⅞
Wabash 1st 5s '39	100½	100½
Warner Sugar 7s '41	103⅞	103⅞
West Elec 1st 5s	100½	100½
West Elec 6s	106⅛	106⅛
West Maryland 4s	68⅜	68⅜
West Pac 1st 5s	87½	87⅜
West Shore 4s	85	85
West Union 4½s	94½	94½
West Union 6½s	112	111½
Westinghouse 7s wi	108⅜	108⅛
W & L E 4½s	71¾	71
Wickwire-Spencer 7s 1935	99½	98⅞
Wilkesbarre & E 1st 5s	67⅛	66
Wilson cv 6s	97⅛	96⅞
Wilson 1st 6s	102	101½
Wilson 7½s '31	106⅜	106½
Wisconsin Cent 4s	83¾	83½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Sept.13	Last Sept.12
3½s 1947	101.32	101.36	101.10	101.26	101.30
1st 4¼s '47	100.86	100.88	100.70	100.70	100.86
2d 4¼s '42	100.32	100.36	100.22	100.24	100.34
3d 4¼s '28	100.36	100.44	100.34	100.34	100.34
4th 4¼s '38	100.82	100.84	100.72	100.74	100.88
Victory 4¾s	100.74	100.76	100.70	100.70	100.74

Quoted in dollars and cents per $100 bond.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Argentine 5s	84	84
Argentine 7s '27	102½	101¾
City Bergen 8s	110	110
City Berne 8s	11 ¼	113¼
City Bordeaux 6s	82½	82¼
City Christiania 8s	110	109¾
City Copenhagen 5½s	93¾	93⅝
City Lyons 6s	83⅝	83
City Marseilles 6s	83¾	82⅞
City Montevideo 7s	93⅞	93½
City Porto Alegre 8s	102	101¾
City Rio Janeiro 8s '46	101¼	100½
City Rio Janeiro 8s '47	102	101½
City of San Paulo 8s	103	103
City Soissons 6s	80¼	80
City Tokyo 5s	72½	71¾
City Zurich 8s	115	114¾
Danish 8s A	109½	109½
Dept Seine 7s	91	90¼
Dom Canada 5s '26	100¼	100⅛
Dom Canada 5s '31	100	100
Dom Canada 5s '52	99⅜	99¼
Dom Canada 5½s '29	102⅝	102¼
Dominican Rep 5s	97½	97½
Dominican Rep 5½s '42	93	92¾
Dutch E Indies 5s '47	96⅛	96⅛
Dutch E Indies 6s '62 wi	96⅜	96¼
French Republic 7½s	98¼	98⅛
French Republic 8s	101⅜	101¼
Holland-Am L 6s '47 wi	88⅛	88
Japanese 4s	82½	82¼
Japanese 1st 4½s	94½	94⅜
Japanese 2d 4½s	94¼	93⅞
K Italy 6½s	96⅛	96⅛
K Belgium 6s	100	99⅞
K Belgium 7½s	106½	106
K Belgium 8s	105½	105
K Denmark 6s	99⅛	99⅞
K Denmark 8s	111½	111
K Netherlands 6s wi	95⅜	95¼
K Norway 8s	112½	112½
K Sweden 6s	106	105½
Paris-Lyons M 6s wi	77	76½
Prague 7½s '52	85¼	84½
Rep Bolivia 8s	98¾	98¼
Republic Chile 8s '26	102¼	102¼
Republic Chile 8s '41	104⅛	103¾
Republic Chile 8s '46	104¼	104
Republic Cuba 4½s	82½	82¼
Republic Tzecho-Slovak 8s	96	95½
S Queensland 6s	105	104⅝
S Queensland 7s	112	111⅞
S Rio G du Sul 8s	102	101½
S Sao Paulo 8s	103	102⅞
Swiss Conf 8s	121⅜	121¼
Un K Gt Britain 5½s '37	105	104⅜
Un K Gt Britain 5½s '22	100¼	100
Un K Gt Britain 5½s '29	107¼	107⅛
U S Brazil C R R 7s '52	92	91⅞
U S Brazil 7½s '52	90	89
U S Brazil 8s	103½	103
U S Mexico 4s	42¾	42¼
U S Mexico 5s	56	55
U S Mexico 5s large	53⅝	3¼
U S S Co Copgh 6s '37	94¼	93¼

NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—The New York Curb Market moved irregularly today. The majority of issues showed a reactionary tendency as a result of continued profit-taking on a large scale.

Durant Motors was pressed on the market at times in large blocks, falling more than one point to 47¾, but some of the other motor issues were fairly well held, Continental being actively traded in at 9¼ and 9⅝. Hays Wheel held close to its high record selling at 34¾.

Mercantile issues were in increased demand and showed a strong tone.

Nearly all the interest in the Standard Oil Groups was attached to the Standard Oil of Indiana, in which trading amounted to 15,000 shares, the stock ranging from 119⅞ to 117¾.

Standard Oil of New York was one of the strongest features, moving up from 455 to 460. Cities Service was traded in at 203 to 204. Carib Syndicate was steady, selling at 6½. Ryan Consolidated sold at 7½.

Quotations up to 2 p. m:

INDUSTRIALS

Sales		High	Low	Last
500	Acme Coal	.80	.80	.80
2000	Acme Packing	.39	.38	.38
200	Amalgamated Leath	9⅜	9¾	9¾
600	Bklyn City R R	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
2200	Buddy Buds	1⅝	1⅜	1½
400	Car Light	.98	.95	.98
200	Cent Teresa Sug Co	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞
100	Chicago Nipple	4¾	4¾	4¾
600	Columbia Emerald	.82	.81	.81
200	Conley Tin Foil	15¼	15	15¼
5400	Contl Mot	9⅝	9¼	9⅝
200	Cuban Dom Sug	8	8	8
100	Dubilier C & R	6¾	6¾	6¾
1600	Durant Mot	48¼	47¾	47¾
800	Glen Alden Coal	59½	58	58⅛
4600	Goldwyn Pict	8	7½	7⅝
100	Goodyear Tire	10	10	10
100	Goodyear Tire pf	29¼	29¼	29¼
600	Grant Motor	50	50	50
500	Hayes Wheel	34⅞	34¾	34⅞
100	Heyden Chem	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1100	Intercon Rubber	4⅞	4¾	4¾
300	Lehigh Pow Sec	19⅞	19½	19½
300	Mercer Motor	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	do V T ctf	2½	2½	2½
150	NY Tel pf wi	109½	109⅜	109⅜
500	Pub Svc Corp NJ pf	106	105½	105⅝
1800	Radio Corp com	4⅞	4¾	4¾
1500	do pf	3¼	3⅛	3¼
4000	South Coal & Iron	.40	.39	.40
100	Unit Retail Candy	7	6¾	6¾
700	Wayne Coal	3	2⅞	3
100	Beth Steel pf wi	98	98	98
400	Car Light pf	7¼	7	7¼
200	Ches & O pf wi	107	106⅞	107
6900	do rts wi	1⅜	1¼	1¼
200	Gimbel Bros w i	45	44¾	44¾
200	B Kuppenheimer wi	37	37	37
400	do pf w i	100	100½	100½
3800	Macy & Co pf	57	56	56½
500	do pf w i	109	108¾	108¾
3600	Mesabi Iron	10⅝	10	10½
100	Madison Tire	6	6	6
2200	NY Airbrake Rts wi	3¼	2⅝	3¼
100	do pf w i	58	58	58
2600	Prima Radio	1½	1 1/16	1 1/16
500	St. Lawrence Feld	10⅝	10¼	10⅝
1300	Timken R B	28¾	28⅜	28½

OILS

Sales		High	Low	Last
200	Anglo-Am Oil	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
200	Atlantic Lobos	9½	9⅜	9½
655	Imperial Oil Con	115¼	113½	113⅝
16800	S O of Ind	119⅞	117¾	118⅞
500	Alcan Oil	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4000	Boone Oil	13	12	13
700	Carib Synd	6½	6½	6½
500	Contl Ref	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1000	Engineers Pet	.19	.19	.19
100	Equity Pet Pr	14½	14½	14½
1300	Federal Oil	1⅛	1 1/16	1⅛
100	Fensland Oil	15½	15½	15½
400	Glenrock Oil	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16
2000	Hudson Oil	.17	.17	.17
10700	Inter Pet	23	22¼	22½
5000	Keystone Ranger	.44	.42	.44
100	Kirby Pet	5	5	5
5600	Lyons Pet	.88	.74	.78
100	Mexico Oil	1 1/16	1⅛	1 1/16
4700	Mutual Oil	10⅜	10½	10½
300	New Eng Fuel	76½	76	76½
4500	Omar Oil	1⅝	1⅜	1 1/16
8000	Red Banks Oil	.24	.24	.24
300	Shell Union Oil pr	12¼	12¼	12¼
100	Simms Pet	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
1000	Southern Pet & Ref	.13	.13	.13
400	South States Oil	19	18½	18½
8600	Texon O & L	.60	.58	.58
700	Turman Oil	1⅛	1	1
1000	"Y" Oil & Gas	.14	.14	.14
15	S O of Neb	188	188	188
40	S O of Ohio	460	459	459
6500	Un Tex	15	.13	.13

MINING

Sales		High	Low	Last
200	Alaska-Brit C M	3¼	3¼	3¼
10000	Belcher Ext	.06	.05	.05
1000	Big Ledge	.09	.09	.09
4000	Boston & Mont Dev	.11	.10	.11
2600	do Con	.80	.77	.80
6000	Canada Cop	.04	.03	.03
4000	Candelaria Min	.40	.39	.39
500	Canario	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1000	Cons Cop	2	2	2
1200	Cort Silver	2	2	2
500	Cresson Gold	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
300	Dolores Esperans	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
6000	El Salvador	.17	.16	.16
11000	Emma Silver Mines	.02	.02	.02
5000	Eureka Croesus	.30	.30	.30
4000	Fortuna	.14	.12	.12
18000	Gold Development	.50	.41	.50
2000	Gold Zone Div Min	.09	.08	.08
1000	Harmill Div Min	.07	.07	.07
2600	Indep Lead Mines	.53	.51	.51
1000	Knox Div	.05	.05	.05
1000	La Rose Min	.30	.30	.30
7000	Lone Star	.08	.08	.08
6000	McNamara M & M	.13	.11	.13
3600	Magma Copper	33⅞	32¾	33⅞
1000	Marsh Mines Cons	.12	.12	.12
500	Mason Valley	1⅝	1½	1⅝
1000	Mohican Cop	.10	.10	.10
21000	Morington	.05	.02	.02
3000	National Tin	.28	.25	.25
2000	Nevada Silver Horn	.05	.04	.05
1000	New Dominion	3¼	3¼	3¼
2000	Ohio Cop	.17	.17	.17
1400	Ray Hercules Mines	1¾	1⅝	1¾
7000	Rex Cons	.09	.08	.08
1800	South Am P & G	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1300	Spearhead	.05	.05	.05
3000	Stewart Min	.08	.08	.08
2000	Success Min	.47	.47	.47
14700	Tech Hughes	.97	.88	.95
8000	Tonopah Cash Boy	.10	.10	.10
900	do Div	.84	.83	.83
1700	United Eastern	1⅝	1 1/16	1 1/16
1000	Victory Div Min	.02	.02	.02
3000	Cork Prov	.21	.20	.21
500	Chief Cons	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1000	Cresson Res	.24	.24	.24
2000	Dean Cons	.49	.48	.48
8000	Gold Deep	.04	.04	.04
600	Henrietta	.70	.65	.65
19000	McNamara Cres	.13	.10	.13
1000	Sutherland Div	.02	.02	.02
1000	Silver Mines Am	.14	.14	.14
5000	Sandstorm K	.03	.02	.02
1000	Ton Gypsy Queen	.02	.02	.02

BONDS

(Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	Last
2	Allied Packer 6s	82	81½	81½
13	Allied Packer 8s	93	92	92½
1	Alum 7s '25	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
4	do 7s '33	106¼	106¼	106¼
6	Am Cotton Oil 6s	99⅝	99½	99⅝
3	Am Light & Tr 6s	107½	107½	107½
1	Am Tel & Tel 6s '24	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
15	Anaconda Cop 7s'29	104	103¾	104
1	Anglo-Am Oil 7½s	103¾	103¾	103¾
6	Armour & Co 7s	105	105	105
6	Beth Steel 7s '35	103¼	103	103¼
1	Bklyn Un Gas 7s	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
1	Can Nat Ry 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾
11	Canadian Pac 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼
7	Charcoal Iron 5s	97⅞	95⅞	95⅞
3	Cit Svc 7s "C"	97	96½	97
23	Con Gas Balt 6s	105½	105⅜	105½
2	Cons Textile 8s	99¾	99¾	99¾
3	Cop Exp Asn 8s '24	102	102	102
5	do 8s 1925	103⅜	103½	103½
4	Cuban Tel 7½s	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1	Deere & Co 7½s	102½	102½	102½
2	General Asphalt 8s	106½	106½	106½
9	Goodrich Tire 7s	103	103	103
2	Grand Trunk 6½s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1	Gulf Oil 7s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
41	Inter R T 8s 1922	95	94	94¼
50	do 8s ctf	94½	94¼	94½
1	Kas G & E 6s	98	98	98
1	Kennecott Cop 7s	105¼	105¼	105¼
5	Laclede Gas 7s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1	Libby McNeill 7s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
8	Nat Cloak & Su 8s	105	105	105
2	NY NH & H 7s	86½	86½	86½
10	Phillips P 7½s ww	102¼	102¼	102¼
2	Pub Sv Cor NJ 7s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
6	Robert Gair 7s	99¾	99¾	99¾
2	Sears Roe 7s '23	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
15	Swest Bell Tel 7s	103¼	103	103⅛
1	S O of N Y 7s '26	106½	106½	106½
4	do 7s '27	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
19	do '28	107¼	107⅞	107⅞
1	do 7s '29	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3	do 7s 1930	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
7	do 7s 1931	110	109⅝	110
10	So N Y 6½s	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
26	Swift & Co. 7s 1925	101½	101⅛	101⅛
53	Swift & Co. 7s 1931	103	103	103
5	Un Oil Cal 6s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
24	Vacuum Oil 7s	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝
3	Valvoline 7s	100	100	100
22	Western Elec 7s	108⅛	108	108
8	Detroit City Gas 6s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
153	East Cub Sug 7½s	100⅜	100	100⅜
2	Kan City P & L 5s	92½	92½	92½
20	Phil El 6s	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
10	Sun Oil 6s	99	99	99
35	Swift & Co. 5s w i	97¼	96⅝	96⅝
10	U S Rub 5s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last
2	Argentine 7s 1923	100½	100½	100½
77	King Netherlands 6s	96	95½	95½
24	NY NH & H 7s	71⅝	71⅛	71⅝
1	Rep Peru 8s	100	100	100
10	Mexico Govt 6s	55½	55¼	55¼

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Bagdad Silver	13	13	13
Begole	10	10	10
Boston Ely	87	86	87
Boston & Montana	12	12	12
Boston-Wyo Oil	77	77	77
Chief Cons Min	6	5⅝	5⅝
Champion	22	20	20
Crystal Copper	1⅝	1 1/16	1 1/16
Eureka	30	29	29
Hecla Divide	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
Iron Cap	6½	6½	6½
Jerome Verde	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
Mutual	11	11	11
First National	55	55	55
New Rilla Min	1⅛	1 1/16	1⅛
Shaw	90	88	90
So States	.22	.22	.22
United eVrde Ext	30	29½	30
Verde	.32	.32	.32
Texana	.07	.07	.07

Sales, 16,736 shares.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co., Boston)
(Quotations to 2:15 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last sale	Prev close
Oct.	21.80	21.98	21.52	21.52	21.73
Dec.	22.12	22.28	21.80	21.82	21.88
Jan.	22.05	22.13	21.62	21.62	21.86
March	22.18	22.27	21.80	21.83	21.99
May	22.14	22121	21.75	21.76	21.91
July	21.83	21.83	21.73	21.73	21.55

Spots 21.80, down 20 points.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close
October	21.45	21.52	20.99	20.99
December	21.73	21.73	21.21	21.21
January	21.67	21.70	21.19	21.19

LIVERPOOL COTTON

	Open	High	Low	Closing	Prev Close
Oct.	12.44	12.66	12.44	12.59	12.34
Dec.	12.34	12.43	12.34	12.43	12.20
Jan.	12.29	12.44	12.27	12.37	12.15
March	12.27	12.40	12.25	12.32	12.11
May	12.17	12.28	12.17	12.21	12.03
July	12.08	12.10	12.08	12.09	11.92

Spots 13.31d., up 40 points. Tone at close, quiet. Sales, 6000 bales.

Mexico City news says that the congressional committee which has been examining the agreement effected by Finance Minister de la Huerta and a group of international bankers and American oil interests in New York, will immediately report in favor of ratification. The Mexican Government will announce its intention to protect and uphold oil rights acquired by foreigners since 1917 when the new constitution was drawn up. Mexico wants her oil territory fully developed for the additional revenue it will bring, it is said.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

WOOL MARKET SHOWS SIGNS OF STABILITY

American Trade Thinks Prices Will Continue High for Some Time

A greater degree of stability appears to have developed in the wool market in the last week or two. This may have been due in part to the conviction that the tariff, when finally passed, would not show much reduction from the rate adopted in the Senate bill (as now appears to be the fact from the text of the bill reported by the Conference Committee on Tuesday); but back of the tariff law, high as that is, in the present instance, is a more potent law, that of supply and demand, and that law in both aspects argues for a continuation of high prices for wool. In fact, it is the general opinion of keen observers in the business world at large, as well as in the textile field, particularly, that another period of high costs is at hand.

Prices Continue High

In any event, the American wool trade is pretty thoroughly convinced of the probability that prices will, on the whole, remain high for wool for some time to come. Hence, there has been little opportunity of late to buy wool under what has been considered generally to be the market value for a given grade, although force of financial pressure in certain isolated instances, more especially in the case of foreign wool in bond, where drafts were maturing and action on the tariff had been delayed beyond the time when these importers had been led to believe it would be passed, has caused some holders to let wool go under the market.

Generally, however, the market has held firm, even on fine wools, where the greatest disparity has existed between the domestic and foreign wools, when considered on the basis of the 33-cents-a-pound scoured-content rate in the wool tariff as it passed the Senate, or even on the conference rate of 31 cents. Good Ohio delaine wool has been sold at 55 cents in the grease, which means a clean basis of fully $1.35, and this shows no weakness.

Values Increasing Abroad

The tendency of the foreign market still is upward. At London, values for the best merinos now are fully 10 per cent above the rates at the closing of the last sales in July, while the poorer descriptions are 7½ per cent dearer and fine crossbreds are 5 to 7½ per cent up, medium to coarse crossbreds being in sellers' favor.

The strength of the market at London is being reflected in further advances at Bradford in tops, good Australian 64s now being quoted at 60d. for delivery in December, whereas the same grade was quoted for October delivery a month ago at 54 to 56d., according to the topmaker quoting.

Further advances are by no means unlikely, especially in fine wools, and it is expected that the opening of the new season in Australia, which commences at Brisbane next Tuesday, Sept. 19, will see prices for merinos ruling very high. The Australian clip is running rather fine as to grade and probably will show an increase of about 10 per cent over the clip of a year ago.

Good combing fine territory wool selected for staple, can hardly be had at less than $1.30 and the best fine and fine medium clips in the original bags are held at $1.25 to $1.30, clean basis. Half-blood combing wools have been sold in the clean range of $1.10 to $1.18 and three-eighths combing rather on the upper side of 90 cents, clean basis for good wool, with choicest lots bringing up to 95 cents. Quarter-blood combing has been sold at 75 to 80 cents, according as it was good or choice. Australian wools in bond have been sold all the way from 90 cents for 64s topmaking wools up to $1.05 for good 70s combing. It is evident that the conference committee rates on the wool tariff have not affected the market appreciably.

Australian Sales

Allocations for the sales to be held in Australia during the first half of the season, i.e., up to the Christmas holidays amount to some 800,000 bales, which are divided as follows: September 208,000 bales; October 232,000 bales; November 259,000 bales; and December 209,000 bales. The sales for September have been assigned as follows: Brisbane, Sept. 19 to 21, inclusive, 40,000 bales; Adelaide, Sept. 22, 25,000 bales; Sydney, Sept. 25 to 28, inclusive, 30,000 bales; Melbourne, 10,000 bales.

Reports from South America state that some contracting on the sheep's back has already been done, which is not strange in view of the reduction in the wool clips of the world and especialily of the South American clip.

The situation at the mills is sound, although no boom exists. The demand for goods on the basis at which the mills opened prices at the beginning of the season has been quite satisfactory to the mills, although the prices have been cut down to the narrowest margins of profit.

Wool Consumption Figures

Latest wool consumption figures issued by the Government for the month of July show almost 40,000,000 pounds of wool consumed in condition purchased in that month, while statistics on machinery occupation indicate a consumption for August of about the same quantity. Probably September will show some increase in the quantity consumed, as the strikes which affected the big Lawrence mills have been settled and these mills are now running fairly well.

Reports from the manufacturing clothiers indicate a good business being done by them, and with industry generally starting up more briskly throughout the country and on higher levels of wages, it would seem inevitable that business in textile lines should be good.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

	Open	High	Low	Last Spt. 13	Last Spt. 12
Ahmeek	64	64¾	64	64¾	....
Am Ag Ch pf.	71	72	71	72	....
Am Sugar Ref.	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	....
Am T & T..	122—	123	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝
Am Tel & Tel rts	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
Am Woolen	103½	103½	102½	103½	103¾
Am Woolen pf	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109½
Am Pneu pf	18½	18½	13½	18½	18½
Amoskeag	111	111	111	111	111
Amoskeag pf	91	91	91	91	....
Anaconda	55	55	54¼	54¼	....
Arcadian Cons.	2½	3	2½	3	2¾
Ariz Com	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	....
Bos Elevated	88	89½	88	*89½	89
Bos Elev pf	102¾	105	105	105	103
Boston El 1 pf	124	124	124	124	124
Boston El 2 pf	108	109	108	109	106
Bos Mx Pet	20c	20c	20c	20c	....
Bos & Albany	150	150	150	150	150
Bos & Maine	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25¼
B & M pf A	28¾	28¾	38¾	38¾	....
B & M pf B	58	58	58	58	....
B & M pf C	52	52	52	52	....
B & M pf D	74½	74½	74	74	....
Bos & Prov	162	162	162	162	....
Cal & Ariz	61	61	61	61	61½
Calumet & Hecl	298	298	295	295	298
Carson Hill	9	9¾	9	9	9
Connor J T	29	29	28¼	28¼	....
Connor rts	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
Cop Range	42½	42½	40¼	40¼	42½
Davis Daly	4½	4½	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜
Eastern Mfg	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	....
E Mass ctf	35	35	35	35	....
East Mass Ry.	24¾	24¾	24	24⅜	....
Eastern S S	82	82	80¾	81	82
Edison Electric	183	184	183	183½	183
Elder Mfg Co	12	12	12	12	12¼
Franklin	2½	2½	2	2	2⅜
Galv-Hous Elc	37½	37½	37½	37½	37¾
GardnerMotors	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12
Greelock Co	100	100	100	100	....
GreenfieldT&D.	20	21	20	21	....
Hancock	1½	1½	1½	1½	....
Hood Rubber	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼
Int Cem Corp	33	33½	33	33½	....
Int Cot Mills pf.	80	80	80	80	80
Int Products	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½
Island Creek	111¾	111½	110	110½	111
Island Crk pfd.	96	96½	96	96¼	96
Libby McNeill.	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	7½
Loew's Theat	10	10	10	10	10
Maine Central	45	46	45	46	....
Mass Gas	88	88	87	87½	87½
Mass Gas pf	70	71	70	70	70
May-Old Col'y	3⅜	3¼	3	3	4
Mergenthaler	156½	158	156	158	156
Mexican Invest	18	18	17½	17½	....
Michigan	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	....
Miss Riv Powr	32	32½	31½	32	32¼
Miss Riv Pr pf	85	85	85	85	....
Mohawk	60	61	60	60	61
*N E Telephone	125	125	122	122½	125
Nat Leather	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7½	7¾
N E Oil	2½	2½	2½	2½	....
New Cornelia	18½	18½	18½	18½	18½
New Idria	40c	40c	40c	40c	....
New River pf	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	....
Nipissing	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½
North Butte	12½	12½	12	12	12
NY NH & H	31½	32	31½	31¾	....
Ojibway	2	2	2	2	2⅜
Orpheum Cir	23	23	21½	21½	23¼
Osceola	36	36	35	35	....
Pacific Mills	158	158½	158	158½	....
Quincy Min	41½	41½	42½	41½	....
Shannon	80c	80c	80c	80c	....
St Mary's Land	45	46½	44½	44½	....
Sup & Boston	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅜
Swift & Co	109¾	109¾	109¼	109½	110
Swift Inter	22¾	23¼	22¾	23⅛	22⅝
Torrington	43	43	42½	42¾	43
Trinity	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Un Shoe Mach.	42¼	42½	41¼	41¼	42¼
Un Sh Mac pf	27	27	27	27	27½
U S Smelt pf	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
Utah Apex	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	....
Utah Consol	2½	3	2½	3	2½
Utah Metals	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Ventura Oil	28¼	28⅝	28	28	28½
Wal Watch	8	8	8	8	8½
Wal Watch pf.	31	31	31	31	....
Waldorf Sys	32¼	32¼	31½	31½	32
Warren Bros	32¾	32¾	32½	32½	32¾
Winona	1¼	1½	1¼	1½	....
Wolverine	11	11	11	11	11

LIBERTY BONDS

Lib 3½s	100.01	101.06	100.04	101.06	100.04
1st 4¼s	100.64	100.64	100.64	100.64	100.54
2d 4s 1942	100.24	100.24	100.24	100.24	....
2d 4¼s	100.24	100.24	100.24	100.24	100.24
3rd 4¼s	100.24	100.24	100.24	100.24	100.24
4th 4¼s	100.74	100.74	100.74	100.74	100.74
Vic 4¾s '23	100.54	100.54	100.54	100.54	100.24

OTHER BONDS

Am T & T 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	....
AtlG&WI 5s	59	59	59	59	59
CJSY 4s'40	82½	82½	82½	82½	....
E Mass A 4"s	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	....
East Mass B 5s	75	75	75	75	76½
Mass G 4½s '31	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
Miss RivPw 5s	95½	95½	95½	95½	95⅞
N E Tel 5s '52	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	....
Punta Sug 7s	110	110	110	110	....
Swift 5s	100	100	100	100	100
West T&T 5s	96¼	96½	96¼	96½	....

* Ex-dividend.

HARDWARE GOODS IN STRONG DEMAND

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Hardware Age in its weekly market summary will say tomorrow:

Price advances of unusual importance were made in all of the hardware centers throughout the country last week. Buying has become more vigorous, speculative elements are said to be active, and fall business has been expedited.

Wood screws, stove bolts, sash cord, files, galvanized pails, some makes of oil heaters, soldering copper, sink bolts, crow bars, wood wedges, picks and mattocks and wire goods were all advanced 10 per cent.

Nails were advanced from 10 to 20 cents per keg in some sections. Some manufacturers of axes have withdrawn prices and others have advanced axe prices 50 cents a dozen.

Galvanized sheets were advanced $5 a ton; black sheets, $4 a ton, and blue sheets $6 a ton.

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—				
Sept.	.99⅝	1.04¼	.99½	.99½b
Dec.	1.01⅜	1.01½	1.00½	1.00¾
May	1.06⅜	1.06⅜	1.05⅝	1.05¾
Corn:				
May	.60¼	.60⅝	.60	.60⅛
Dec.	.56⅞	.57¼	.56½	.56⅝
Sept.	.62¼	.62½	.62	.62¼
Oats:				
May	.37½	.37¾	.37⅜	.37½
Sept.	.34¾	.35	.34¾	.34⅞
Dec.	.34⅝	.34⅞	.34½	.34⅝
Lard:				
Jan.	8.87	8.95	8.87	8.92
Dec.	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15
Sept.	10.25	10.42	10.30	10.42
Oct.	10.27	10.42	10.27	10.42

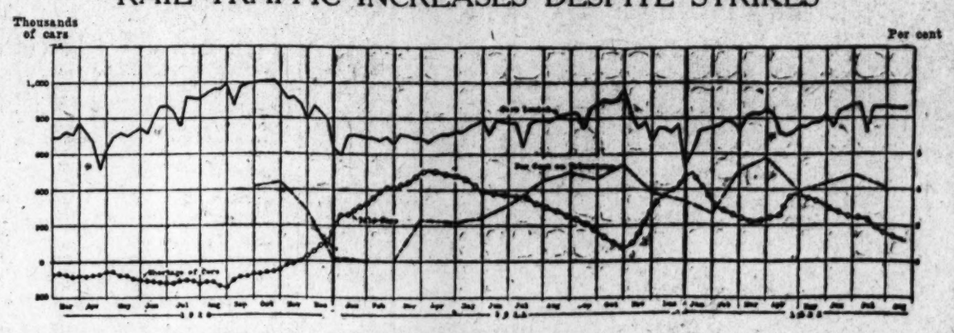
STEEL FOR URUGUAY BRIDGE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—The United States Department of Commerce has received word from Buenos Aires, Argentina, that an American firm was the lowest bidder for 3000 tons of fabricated steel to be used in construction of the San Lucia River bridge in Uruguay.

LOANS TO RAILROADS

During August the United States Government made loans to railroads amounting to $27,862, bringing the total for two months of the current fiscal year to $618,725.

RAIL TRAFFIC INCREASES DESPITE STRIKES



Although freight car loadings for the current year are fewer than in 1920, when the post-war boom was in full swing, taking into consideration the effect of the coal strike and the shopmen's strike, the showing is a favorable one. It will be noted from the above chart that traffic this year is ahead of last year, when no strikes were in progress.

A feature of the present railroad situation is the gain in net income compared with last year. The roads are not yet earning the 5¾ per cent on valuation, as contemplated by the Interstate Commerce Commission's decision under the transportation act, but many observers expect this figure to be attained during the autumn.

BELGIAN CONGO MUCH IN NEED OF RAILWAYS

Development of Resources Dependent Upon Better Transportation Facilities

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Special Correspondence)—M. Lippens, the General Governor of the Belgian Congo, before sailing for Bema, has communicated his views to the press as regards the future of the colony.

"With regard to the future of the Congo," states M. Lippens, "I am of a fiery optimism. Every period of slump is inevitably followed by a period of prosperity. This will be the same in the colony, and in the near future I foresee a period of intensive production. What is to be done in order that this production be fruitful to the country and natives? It is necessary in the first place to put into practical realization what has been called the policy of transportation.

"I have thought it needful on frequent occasions to insist upon this necessity. Parliament has approved the demand of credits for the works to be undertaken in the colony. I would have preferred hearing of the issue of a great loan of 700,000,000 to 800,000,000 francs or more, rather than to see the minister being satisfied with reduced "slices." What is presently needed is to endow the colony with the facilities which will enable her to profit from her inexhaustible resources. To insure the desired results roads and means of transport are necessary. If we do not possess them, the crops will spoil on the spot, and we shall have to recognize our incapacity. I consider the time would not be undesirable for the issue of a great loan. To wait, we would run the risk of seeing this loan being compromised by the issue of the international loan, which will soon be decided upon. Do not let us waste any more time.

"Had we listened to the wise advice of King Leopold II, the Congo at the present day would have possessed the roads and railways which it will be in need of. In Belgium, I must avow, we often come too late. We wait patiently until the town is constructed to establish the public services that are indispensable to it. This method is not modern. If we do not make the necessary sacrifice of endowing it with the improvements that the Colony needs, we will not reap the tenth part of the resources it offers us.

"It has been stated one day that we ought to sell the Congo to the Americans. This is evidently a joke. We would nevertheless find without difficulty numerous buyers. But our country has abundant resources of capital and energy which, turned to account, will enable it to do great things in the Congo and insure itself of its valuable wealth."

SENTIMENT IN LONDON STOCK MARKET BETTER

LONDON, Sept 13—A more hopeful sentiment prevailed on the stock exchange here today but trading continued light. Caution was shown with regard to French loans and a close watch was kept on Near Eastern and reparations developments. Gild-edge investment issues were lower, with the undertone soft.

There was moderate buying of oil shares. Royal Dutch was 39½ and Shell Transport 4⅝. Some rails were irregular but stronger in the main on speculative and investment purchasing.

Argentine rails paused, after having displayed strength. Dollar descriptions were quiet and unchanged. The rubber group showed firmness on more optimistic views as to the position of the crude article.

Continued good reports as to trade led to increased confidence in industrials. Kaffirs were harder.

LONDON, Sept. 13—Consols for money were 56½ today, Grand Trunk ¼, De Beers 11⅝, Rand Mines 2⅝. Money 1⅞ per cent. Discount rates, short and three months' bill 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (Special)—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

	Sept. 13 1922	Aug. 13 1922	Sept. 14 1921
Wheat, No. 1 spring	1.22¼	1.44½	1.65
Wheat, No. 2 red	1.00	1.21	1.42
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.81½	.78¾	.72¾
Oats, No. 2 white	.46½	.45	.51
Flour, Minn. pat	6.75	7.50	9.35
Lard, prime	11.00	11.75	12.00
Pork, mess	27.75	28.00	25.00
Beef, family	14.50	15.00	14.00
Sugar, gran.	6.50	7.00	5.60
Iron, No. 2 Phil	36.14	29.00	20.34
Silver	.69⅞	68⅝	.65⅝
Lead	5.90	5.75	4.60
Tin	32.20	32.00	26.90
Copper	14.00	14.00	12.25
Rubber, rib sm. shts.	.14⅜	.14	.14¼
Cotton, Mid Uplnds	22.00	21.05	20.20
Steel billets, Pitts	33.00	35.00	30.00
Print cloths	.06½	.06⅝	.06
Zinc	6.70	6.55	4.55

OKLAHOMA COTTON CROP MOVEMENT WELL FINANCED

OKLAHOMA CITY, Sept. 9 (Special Correspondence)—That $8,000,000 has been definitely assured the Oklahoma Cotton Growers Association, which will greatly aid in the orderly marketing of the 1922 crop, is the statement of C. L. Stealey, general manager.

Mr. Stealey said: "Funds ample for financing the orderly marketing of our 36,000 members' cotton are definitely pledged. Arrangements at this time have been made for more than $8,000,000 at a rate of interest lower than has ever been offered to the farmer before.

"Channels have been opened in New York, St. Louis, and other points, through which we will be able to obtain practically unlimited funds with which to finance the marketing of the crop, in addition to the $6,000,000 loan approved by the war finance corporation. The funds in sight are sufficient to market the entire crop if we had it signed up in the association."

The association, already receiving 1922 cotton from its members, is making an advance payment of 12 cents a pound. Additional payments will be made as the cotton is sold, the last payment coming with the closing out of the various pools.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET MOVES UPWARD TODAY

CHICAGO, Sept. 13—Wheat moved upward a little in price today during the early dealings. The opening, which varied from unchanged figures to ½c higher, with December $1.01¼@$1.01⅜ and May $1.06¼@1.06⅜, was followed by slight gains all around.

Corn and oats reflected the advance in wheat. After opening a shade to ¼c up, December 56¾@56¾@⅞, the corn market sagged somewhat but then made a general upturn.

Oats opened a shade off to a like advance December 34½@⅝@34⅝, and later showed a rise for all deliveries.

Provisions were firm in line with hogs and grain.

AUCTION SALES OF SECURITIES

Sales at R. L. Day & Co.'s auction today were:

25 Merchants Nat. Bank Boston 285, up 5.
10 Internat. Trust Boston 307, off 13.
16 So. Boston Trust Co. 120.
100 Nashawena Mills rights 9¾.
9 York Mfg. 205, unchanged.
4 Merrimack Mfg. pfd. 84¾, unchanged.
13 Arlington Mills 105, up 2¾.
25 Bigelow-Hartford Carpet com. 119¼.
2 Androscoggin Mills 136, up 11.
18 Tremont-Suffolk Mills 130, off 3⅞.
300 U. S. Worsted 1st pfd. 5, off 1¼.
8 Great Falls Mfg. 84¼, up ¼.
1 Old Colony RR 92.
5 Emerson Shoe pfd 84½, up 3.
4 Greenfield Tap & Die pfd 89¾, up ¾.
3 Hood Rubber pfd 101½@¾, up 1¼.
1 E E Gray pfd 8.
7000 Carson Hill 9¼.
23 Mass Bondg Insurance 91, unchanged.
75 Draper Corp (ex-div) 168, up 5.
4 Fall River Gas Works 204, unchanged.

Wise, Hobbs & Arnolds sold the following:

9 First Natl. Bank, Boston, 319¾, up 2½.
1 Arlington Mills 105, up 3.
150 U. S. Worsted com., 11c.
5 Brookside Mills 190, off 11.
10 Quincy Elec. Light rts., 11.
100 Laconia Car Co. com. 12¾, up 2¼.
20 New Idria Quicksilver 60c.
10 Mass. Lighting pfd. 82, up 2.
8 Greenfield Tap Die Pr 90, up 1.
4 Converse Rubber Shoe pfd 90⅝, unchanged.

CITY OF BOSTON FINANCES

The statement for August of the treasurer of the City of Boston shows receipts for seven months of the fiscal year for city and county account of $26,755,477 and expenditures of $34,955,302. The balance on hand as of Aug. 31 was $2,946,952. The total funded debt is $125,574,950, compared with $125,586,951 on July 31, last.

SMALL AMERICAN INVESTMENT IN JAPAN SURPRISE

Agents From That Country Express Desire for Greater Amount of Funds

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 5 (Special Correspondence)—Japan is inaugurating an international campaign of publicity in an effort to obtain more foreign money as investments in her industries and in her commerce, according to several Japanese men of prominence who have arrived recently in San Francisco. The latest of these to come here is Osumo Matsumoto, financial representative of the Japanese Government in the United States, who is accompanied by Kiuta Kojima, of the Yokohama Specie Bank, of Japan.

Mr. Matsumoto expresses his surprise, in view of the large amount of reserve funds in the United States, that more American money is not invested in Japan, saying:

"Despite the comparatively high rates of interest—7 to 8 per cent—paid for loans in Japan, and in the face of the stable business conditions there, very little American money is invested in my country. I always have wondered at the scarcity of American investors in Japan, and now wonder more than ever when I see the large quantities of money available for investment here in the United States. This condition has been the more puzzling to me especially in view of the fact that so much Japanese construction work on buildings and highways is done in the American manner, often by American contractors, and the laborers hired, controlled and handled in much the same manner as in the United States. Contrary to some reports, Japan is not hostile to American investments, but, instead, welcomes all foreign investments in legitimate enterprises.

"Japan, it is true, is recovering from a period of depression, which followed the war, and the present Cabinet is pledged to cut the prices of commodities and the cost of running the Government as well. Because my country had the foresight to grant her merchant marine a subsidy nearly 25 years ago, resulting in the placing of an adequate number of vessels under the Japanese flag on the seas of the world, our conditions of commercial prosperity do not fluctuate so much, even in trying financial and industrial periods. Although Japan is a small country which must work her way slowly, and must import a considerable proportion of her necessities at all times—notably such products as iron and steel, which are purchased largely from the United States—she never has undergone any real crisis, chiefly because of her large fleet of steadily operating cargo ships. Japanese ship companies are now receiving a very low subsidy, it being decreased every year as the companies become stronger, but there is at present a movement among these shipping corporations to have the subsidy increased to cope with a keener competition, which, they say, is imminent."

Mr. Matsumoto will make his headquarters in New York, and his special mission will be to promote investments of capital by Americans in Japanese industries and manufacturing projects. He will also act on behalf of the Japanese Government, between American investors and their investments in that country.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

	1922	Decrease
CANADIAN NATIONAL		
First week Sept.	$2,355,127	$333,292
From Jan. 1	72,443,028	8,295,431
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS		
First week Sept.	$291,117	$45,012
From Jan. 1	10,139,849	467,882

CREX CARPET'S YEAR

The Crex Carpet Company for the year ended June 30, 1922, reports a net loss of $58,066 after expenses, depreciation, and other items, compared with a net loss of $251,651 in the preceding year.

Bonds or Preferred Stocks?

Diminishing return from bonds (which accompanies a period of easy money) brings into sharp demand the higher returns from good industrial preferred stocks.

THE SACO SHOE CO., INC., 8%

Participating Preferred Stock Is Attractive

The Company makes "SOC-O-MOC" moccasin shoes for men, women and children, for work, sport and outdoor wear; it is an established and a rapidly growing business, exceptionally profitable, with a huge market as yet barely touched. A circular making a special offer upon application.

Stock purchased before Sept. 21 carries the Oct. 1 quarterly dividend.

ROY J. FOSTER & CO., Inc.
New England Investments
10 State Street, Boston

This is one of the Foster underwritings, none of which has ever passed a dividend

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (Special)—Sole leather, imported from Ontario, Canada, and oxide of iron, imported from Quebec, Canada, have been added to the list of articles coming within the provisions of the anti-dumping act of 1921 according to an announcement by the Divisions of Customs, Treasury Department.

The anti-dumping legislation provides that in case of imported merchandise, whether dutiable or free, if the purchase price or the exporter's sales price is less than the foreign market value (or, in the absence of such value, than the cost of production), there shall be levied, in addition to the duties already imposed, a special dumping duty in an amount equal to the difference.

DIVIDENDS

Northwestern Yeast Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent and an extra dividend of 3 per cent, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 12.

National Automatic Fire Alarm declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Kerr Lake Mining Company declared the usual dividend of 12½ cents a share, payable Oct. 16 to stock of record Oct. 2.

Merrimack Chemical Company declared an extra dividend of $1 a share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share, both payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 16.

Textile Banking Company of New York City declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Oct. 1, to stock of record Sept. 25.

Western Union declared the regular quarterly 1¾ per cent dividend, payable Oct. 16 to stock of record Sept. 25.

General American Tank Car Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable October 2 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Youngstown Sheet & Tubs Company declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share on the common stock and the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the preferred, payable Oct. 10 to stock of record Sept. 20. Three months ago a dividend of 50 cents a share was declared on the common stock.

Burns Bros. declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the preferred and $1.75 on the prior preferred. The prior preferrerd is payable Nov. 2 to stock of record Oct. 20, and the preferred Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 22.

Consumers Power Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the 6 per cent preferred and 1¾ per cent on the 7 per cent preferred stock, payable Oct. 2 to holders of record Sept. 14.

The Fourth-Atlantic National Bank of Boston declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3 per share, payable Oct. 2 to shareholders of record Sept. 27.

H. R. Mallinson & Co. declared the regular 1¾ per cent preferred dividend, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 22.

New York State Railways Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on the preferred stock and a dividend of 5 per cent on account of accumulations of the preferred stock both payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 22.

New England Tire & Rubber Company declared a dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 15.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on the preferred and a dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock. The preferred dividend is payable Oct. 2 and the common Nov. 1, both to stock of record Sept. 29.

The New York Central Railroad declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 29.

Hoover Steel Ball Company declared a dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Cleveland Railway Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the common stock, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 13.

United Shoe Machinery Corporation declared the usual quarterly dividends of 37½c a share on the preferred and 50c a share on the common, both payable Oct. 5 to stock of record Sept. 19.

Air Reduction Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 a share, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30.

MINING INSTITUTES TO OPEN

HAZLETON, Pa., Sept. 13—Mining institutes co-operating with the Young Men's Christian Association, again will be active in the anthracite coal field this fall and winter. The institutes afford chances for ambitious men to prepare themselves for better positions in and around the collieries and have the active support of the operators. Paid instructors are engaged and dinners are held monthly at which mining experts speak on timely technical subjects.

KENTUCKY & INDIANA TERMINAL R. R.

Sterling 4½s of 1961

Guaranteed principal and interest by the Baltimore & Ohio R. R., the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Ry., and the Southern Ry.

We believe these bonds are one of the most attractive railroad obligations on the market.

PRICE TO YIELD ABOUT 6%.

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WE CAN PLACE any reasonable amount in 6% mortgages on first-class residential real estate in Kansas City, a steadily growing railroad and industrial center. All collections made and remitted by us. Correspondence solicited. Miller & Sayre, Lathrop Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

BRITISH AUGUST TRADE FIGURES ON THE UP SIDE

Exports Expand While Imports Decline—Gain of Nearly £9,000,000 in Exports

By Special Cable

LONDON, Sept. 13—British trade figures for August just published reflect the holiday situation usual at this season of the year. Nevertheless, there is every reason to be satisfied, although the figures do not indicate the long awaited boom.

Exports are nearly £9,000,000 higher than August, 1921, and the increase represents an increased volume because prices are lower now than then.

Cotton goods are nearly £5,000,000 higher than last August; woolen goods about £2,000,000; iron and steel manufactures £2,225,000, and coal more than £1,000,000. On the other hand vehicles (ships being the largest factor under this heading) show a decline of nearly £1,000,000 and it is, therefore, not surprising that British shipbuilders and their employees are holding a conference, to which shipowners also are invited, to discuss means to save the industry from extinction.

Turning to imports, figures show a considerable decline over last August's figures—the decline being almost entirely due to a decline in values. Grain values are down by more than £4,000,000 sterling or about 30 per cent, although the volume is only about 750,000 hundredweight lower—equivalent to about 5 per cent. Apart from foodstuffs, which show a total decline of nearly £13,000,000, remaining imports show an increase totaling £6,500,000, the chief gains being in raw cotton, timber and raw wool. Rubber shows a slight decline, and paper making materials nearly 2,000,000 despite an increase in the number of tons imported. In most other cases, the increased volume has offset the lower values of goods imported. Comparing with the previous month, July, August figures show little change.

There is a slight decline in imports, and the 1 per cent increase in imports is largely accounted for by seasonal increased imports of grain. July is only partially a holiday month, but August is wholly so and the trade improvement is, therefore, undeniable. Nevertheless, the numbers of unemployed still reach the total of 1,328,000. This means that the bread winners of about one-seventh of the population of Great Britain are presently without means of livelihood. In January, the number of unemployed was 500,000 higher, but another indication of improvement has occurred in the last few months.

HERCULES POWDER MEETING

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 13—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Hercules Powder Company has been called for Oct. 24 to vote on increasing the preferred stock from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000 and the common stock from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000. This will bring the total authorized stock of the corporation to $40,000,000.

HOG SALES FEW

CHICAGO, Sept. 13—Hogs are slow, with a few sales made of lighter weights early at steady to strong quotations. Yesterday's average was $8.45, compared with $7.75 a week ago and $7.55 a year ago. Receipts: Hogs 16,000, with 9,348 left over; cattle 11,000; sheep 16,000.

Are Your Bonds Selling Near Their Redemption Prices?

If you hold callable bonds selling around their redemption prices, we suggest that you write for our circular containing a list of bonds which, to our judgment, may be advantageously substituted for bonds which are likely to be called in the near future.

Write for Circular No. 921

Spencer Trask & Co.
NEW YORK 25 Broad St. BOSTON 50 Congress St.
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CANADA GOLFERS MATCHED TODAY

Dominion and Visiting Women Players Qualify for Draw to Determine New Titlist

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 13 (Special)—The draw in the women's golf championship tournament of Canada, which started with a qualifying round yesterday by which 32 were picked for match play will furnish some close contests, apparently, from today's initial play on. Miss A. W. Stirling, former United States titlist, meets Miss M. C. Findley of Lambton, Ont., today; Miss Edith Leitch opposes Mrs. E. W. Whittington of Toronto, and Mrs. W. A. Gavin, runner-up in the United States championship of 1915, plays Mrs. H. Gibson, Hamilton, Ont.

Twenty-seven Canadians, three Americans and two British ladies will compete in the first round at the Toronto Club this morning. The second round will be played on Thursday morning with the third round and semi-finals on Friday and the final on Saturday. It was originally intended to have the championship final decided over 18 holes, but there is an opinion held by the majority of the players that the final should be at 36 holes, the same as last year, and the committee may accede to their wishes.

The weather conditions were all that could be desired yesterday but in spite of this the scores were rather high with the exception of those of the five leading players. With women's par at 79 there was a playoff between eight competitors for the last four places of the 32 in the championship flight. Miss Sidney Pepler and Miss Ada MacKenzie, the Ontario champion and a former holder of the Canadian title, led the field with 84's closely followed by Mrs. W. A. Gavin of England with 85. Miss A. W. Stirling of New York, also a former champion, and Mrs. D. Laird of Winnipeg, Man., tied for fourth place with 87. Mrs. Laird won the handicap event through her handicap of 11 which gave her a net of 76.

Miss Pepler and Miss E. I. Bowes of Baltimore, Md., were second with 77 and Miss Ada MacKenzie was fourth with 78. The Hamilton Club won the club team match with 394 points to the Toronto Club's 398.

Seven players from non-Canadian clubs competed and of these two only failed to qualify, Miss M. A. Campbell of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Mrs. D. More of Edinburgh, Scotland. The American representatives are Miss Stirling, Miss Bowes and Miss Margaret Cameron of California. England is represented by Miss Edith Leitch, sister of the present champion who was unable to defend her title, and Mrs. Gavin. Two of the other players are from Winnipeg, while the remainder are from clubs in Quebec and Ontario, the latter having a decided margin. The Toronto and Hamilton clubs, with five players each, show the strongest entry.

Several surprises featured the play. Miss Molla McBride of Montreal, who was the runner-up last year, failed to qualify. She tied with seven others for the four places with 106 but was beaten by Mrs. Irene Bridges of Winnipeg at the third hole. Mrs. Foy, the Quebec provincial champion, was off her game and also failed to pass the test. The scores:

Player and club—	Gr.	Hcp.	Nt.
Mrs. Dougal Laird, St. Charles	87	11	76
Miss E. I. Bowes, Baltimore	94	17	77
Miss Sidney Pepler, Toronto	84	9	77
Miss Ada MacKenzie, Mississauga	84	6	78
Mrs. W. A. Gavin, Huntercombe	85	3	82
Mrs. Murdock, Humber Valley	100	16	84
Miss M. C. Findley, Lambton	99	14	85
Miss A. W. Stirling, North Hempstead	87	2	85
Miss Dorothy Thomson, Brantford	103	18	85
Mrs. J. L. Counsell, Hamilton	105	20	85
Mrs. H. Bostwick, Hamilton	96	10	86
Miss Helen Baker, London	103	17	86
Miss Marjorie Annable, Kanawaki	97	11	86
Miss L. Napier, Beanconsfield	107	20	87
Miss A. M. Ridout, Toronto	101	14	87
Miss Violet Mills, Hamilton	98	11	87
Mrs. G. Little, London	107	18	89
Mrs. B. Mulholland, Summit	107	19	88
Mrs. W. H. Burns, Rosedale	102	14	88
Mrs. M. K. Rowe, Toronto	97	9	88
Miss M. Langmuir, Mississauga	100	18	88
Mrs. W. W. Forsythe, Lakeview	106	17	89
Miss H. Lesueur, Roy'l Ottawa	106	17	89
Mrs. J. K. Cronyn, Toronto	108	19	89
Mrs. J. C. Moorehouse, Toronto	107	18	89
Miss Edith Leitch, Walton Heath	95	5	90
Miss F. Ahearn, Royal Ottawa	99	9	90
Hon. Marguerite Shaughnessy, Mount Bruno	110	20	90
Mrs. B. Hayes, Lambton	108	18	90
Mrs. F. Spry, London	109	19	90
Mrs. A. P. S. Glasgo, Royalton	110	19	91
Mrs. E. R. Allison, Lambton	111	20	91
Miss Hazel Kennedy, Royal Montreal	98	7	91
Mrs. J. H. Riddell, Scarboro	107	16	91
Mrs. Foy, Quebec	100	9	91
Miss Margaret Cameron, Anandale	102	10	92
Mrs. H. R. Tilley, Lambton	111	19	92
Mrs. H. Irwin, Royal Montreal	111	19	92
Mrs. B. H. L. Symmes, Mississauga	106	14	92
Mrs. W. G. Moore, Toronto	104	12	92
Mrs. Irene Bridges, St. Charles	106	14	92
Miss M. A. Campbell, Stanton Heights, Pittsburgh	109	16	93
Mrs. J. Lindsay, Weston	111	18	93
Miss A. Strachan, Kanawaki	109	16	93
Miss K. Capreol, Toronto	112	19	93
Miss J. Hutton, Toronto	101	8	93
Mrs. C. F. Armstrong, Royal Ottawa	105	12	93
Mrs. R. K. Hicks, Cataraqui	110	17	93
Miss E. Nesbitt, Hamilton	101	5	94
Mrs. C. C. Ronalds, Montreal	106	12	94
Miss Martha Allen, Mt. Bruno	107	13	94
Miss Edythe Brownlee, Rivermeade	109	15	94
Miss Marion Beck, Toronto	109	15	94
Mrs. Sydney Jones, Toronto	113	18	95
Miss Kate Robertson, Beaconsfield	103	8	95
Mrs. A. D. Miles, Rosedale	115	20	95
Mrs. H. Gibson, Hamilton	99	4	95
Miss M. Eagen, Rosedale	114	18	96
Mrs. R. H. Pinhey, Royal	110	14	96
Mrs. G. C. Griffin, St. Charles	116	20	96
Mrs. E. P. Clarkson, Rosedale	116	20	96
Mrs. H. M. M. Price, Moncton	116	20	96
Miss F. Sharpe, Ottawa	115	19	96
Miss Willo Gage, Lambton	106	9	97
Miss H. Paget, Royal Ottawa	107	10	97
Mrs. H. S. Thorne, Lambton	115	18	97
Miss Molla McBride, Beaconsfield	106	9	97
Mrs. C. H. Carpenter, Rosedale	114	16	98
Mrs. J. J. Ashworth, Toronto	117	19	98
Miss May Denison, Toronto	117	19	98
Mrs. H. H. Love, Lambton	118	19	99
Mrs. Frank Leeming, Brantf'd	119	20	99
Mrs. L. Hammill, Mississauga	117	18	99
Mrs. J. A. Goodearle, Weston	117	18	99
Mrs. T. D. Rees, Barrie	119	20	99
Mrs. W. C. Stikeman, Rosedale	117	18	99
Mrs. F. T. Mathews, Lambton	119	19	100
Miss E. E. Henderson, Rosedale	115	10	100
Mrs. David More, Edinburgh	113	12	101
Miss Sybil Kennedy, Royal Montreal	108	7	101
Mrs. A. Leslie, Barrie	121	20	101
Miss E. Mills, Summit	121	19	102
Mrs. E. W. Gallie, Rosedale	123	20	103
Mrs. I. Creswicke, Barrie	124	19	105
Mrs. F. C. Biggar, Summit Toronto	126	20	106
Mrs. E. F. Risdon, Scarboro	118	12	106
Mrs. A. P. Burritt, Toronto	125	18	107
Miss W. Hoskin, Rosedale	131	20	111
Mrs. E. W. Whittington, Toronto	95	..	..

EIGHT MATCHES IN ALL-COMERS SINGLES

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13—Fourth round matches, eight in number, in the national all-comers' lawn tennis singles championship tournament on the courts of the Germantown Cricket Club, again held the attention of the tennis world today. Yesterday rain prevented the play, and the postponement will carry over the final until Saturday afternoon.

Today's program included matches between W. T. Tilden 2d, the champion, and P. O'Hara Wood of Australia; G. L. Patterson, Australia, versus F. T. T. Hunter, New Rochelle, N. Y.; H. O. Kinsey versus William M. Johnston; R. G. Kinsey versus J. O. Anderson, Manuel Alonso versus W. M. Washburn, Vincent Richard versus H. L. Bowman, W. F. Johnson versus Zenzo Shimizu, and R. N. Williams 2d versus E. H. Binzen.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	84	53	.613
St. Louis	84	55	.604
Detroit	72	68	.514
Chicago	69	69	.500
Cleveland	68	70	.493
Washington	61	74	.452
Philadelphia	57	79	.419
Boston	55	82	.402

RESULTS TUESDAY

St. Louis 8, Detroit 6.
Cleveland 8, Chicago 2.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at St. Louis.
New York at Chicago.
Washington at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Detroit.

BROWNS GAIN ON NEW YORK

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12—St. Louis came from behind again and took the final game from Detroit, 8 to 6, thereby advancing to within one game of first place. Kolp and Vangilder were both knocked out of the box, but Pruett, who went in in the ninth with none out and one run in, retired the visitors in order. Fred Haney, at third for the Tigers, made four hits in four times at bat. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	x	8	15	4
Detroit	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	12	1

Batteries—Kolp, Vangilder, Pruett and Severeid; Dauss and Bassler. Winning pitcher—Vangilder. Umpires — Moriarty and Guthrie. Time—1h. 50m.

CLEVELAND BEATS CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Sept. 12—Cleveland found three young White Sox pitchers for 17 hits today, and as a result easily defeated Chicago, 8 to 2, Uhle pitching great ball with men on bases. Everyone in the Indians' line-up hit safely. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	17	1
Chicago	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	9	0

Batteries—Uhle and L. Sewell; Duff, Bowles, Blankenship and Yaryan, Graham, Long. Losing pitcher—Duff. Umpires—Owens and Chill. Time—2h. 9m.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	81	53	.605
Pittsburgh	76	59	.563
Cincinnati	74	62	.544
St. Louis	73	62	.541
Chicago	72	62	.537
Brooklyn	66	69	.489
Philadelphia	48	83	.367
Boston	46	86	.349

RESULTS TUESDAY

Pittsburgh vs. Boston (postponed).
St. Louis vs. Philadelphia (postponed).

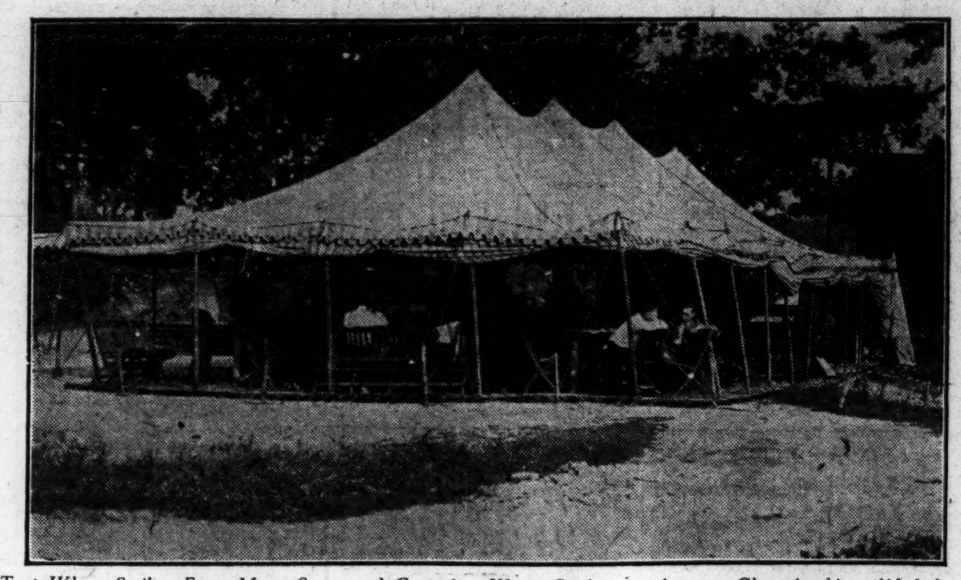
GAMES TODAY

Pittsburgh at Boston (2 games).
Chicago at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Philadelphia (2 games).

HUFFMAN TO HELP WILCE

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 13 (Special)—I. M. Huffman '22, Chandlersville, O., former star left tackle and captain of the Ohio University football team, is to assist Coach J. W. Wilce in training the Buckeye squad this fall. Dean Trott '24 of this city, right end, last year, is also to aid in football coaching, it is announced here. Other former members of Ohio State teams who will assist in coaching this fall are G. M. Trautman, A. J. Nemecek and C. A. MacDonald.

Press Home at Brookline, During Golf Week



Tent Where Scribes From Many States and Countries Wrote Stories on Amateur Championship, Aided by a Progressive Committee

In a great many instances—in golf championships, for instance—it has not been very much a matter of anyone's concern just how press representatives got their news to relay to the people, but the national amateur championship at Brookline, completed Saturday, set a world's record for press facilities. The committee in charge of the news arrangements was composed of R. S. Weeks and S. M. Felton 3d, and it was due to their own ideas, developed at the moment, that the difficult task of following several matches at once and getting the stories in without delay, was greatly lightened. This is the real point: The committee at Brookline not only did the orthodox, which had been done before, but spent its whole time working up systems to make the scribes' part easier and more certain.

All week Felton, the former Harvard football star, was seen on the run this way or that, bent on drumming up his messengers, getting scores posted, etc. He thought out the idea of putting Boy Scout runners on every green the final day, in order to rush scores in to the press tent when every minute counted. He devised bulletin boards, where the play was set down with utmost clarity. He had the records of previous days kept where they were available at anyone's demand. There was a good system to begin with; but it was made bigger and better every succeeding hour.

The press arrangements this year set a precedent of excellence which ought to be kept up in the future. That 1,157,244 words were sent in six days over the wires connected with the club, for the information of the golf enthusiasts throughout the world, is indication enough that the effort of this year's committee resulted in something which counted very much indeed.

This matter of press facilities was but one of the things which are bound to bring the championship to Brookline again when it is due in this section; contestants, spectators, correspondents, all concerned, agree that the 1922 tournament is a model to go by.

ORANGE COUNTY TO MEET ALL-IRELAND

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 13 (Special)—Today the second series of the international polo contest will begin at the Philadelphia Country Club. The opener is between All-Ireland Polo Club and the Orange County team. On Thursday Devereaux Milburn's Meadowbrook Ramblers side is scheduled to play Flamingo, and on Saturday the Argentine players meet Shelburne. Eastcott drew a bye and plays the winners of today's game on Monday.

Philadelphia possesses a very keen polo following and everything points to a capacity crowd for most of the games. The new handicaps that will prevail between the teams is as follows: Meadowbrook, Shelbourne, scratch, Argentine will be without the services of D. M. Miles; L. Nelson will take his place. Eastcott will receive two goals, Orange County six, Flamingo seven, Ireland 10.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	107	59	.645
Vernon	105	61	.633
Los Angeles	95	70	.576
Salt Lake City	78	89	.467
Oakland	76	91	.455
Seattle	71	92	.436
Sacramento	65	100	.394
Portland	64	99	.393

RESULTS TUESDAY

Vernon 5, Sacramento 4.
Portland 6, San Francisco 4.
Salt Lake City 4, Oklahoma City 2.
Los Angeles 19, Seattle 13.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	106	50	.679
Rochester	96	59	.619
Buffalo	90	67	.573
Jersey City	79	77	.506
Toronto	74	80	.481
Reading	68	85	.444
Syracuse	60	98	.380
Newark	48	105	.314

RESULTS TUESDAY

Reading 7, Jersey City 2.
Baltimore 12, Newark 1.
Newark 5, Baltimore 2.
Buffalo 3, Rochester 2 (10 innings).
Rochester 8, Buffalo 5.

PICK CITY FOR NEXT TOURNEY

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 12 (Special)—Horseshoe pitchers of the United States will meet in this city for their next annual championship tournament, it is announced by R. B. Howard, secretary of the national association. The tourney probably will be held in September next year. The Greater Cleveland Horseshoe Pitchers Association will be host to the contestants, who this year held their tourney at Des Moines, Ia.

FALL PRACTICE FOR OARSMEN

Columbia Authorities to Call on Crew Candidates Sept. 28

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—At a meeting of the crew division of the Columbia University Varsity "C" Club held yesterday, it was decided to begin crew practice with the opening of college, Sept. 28. This will give the prospective eights the advantage of some preliminary outdoor training before winter sets in and will put the men in much better shape for their work on the machines later. The freshmen candidates will be assigned to barges, while the varsity prospects will work out in the shells.

Owing to the increased space accommodations offered by the new boathouse situated at the edge of Baker Field, where Columbia's immense Stadium is about to be constructed, it was decided to order a number of new barges and shells, which will be ready for delivery next spring. The class of 1913 has put in an order for one of the shells, from which it appears that alumni interest is not lacking at the Morningside institution.

The crew committee of last year was re-elected at the meeting consisting of the following: M. G. Bogue '00, L. C. Spaulding '09, Frederick Miller '11 and A. C. Rothwell '14. Capt. F. V. Brodil '23, famous stroke of two seasons ago, but who was transferred by Coach Rice to position No. 6 last year, and E. L. Kelley '23 will co-operate with Graduate Manager R. E. Watt '16 and act as undergraduate members of the committee. Brodil at present is out for football and his place at No. 6 will be temporarily covered by I. E. Cooper '23 of last year's varsity eight.

Bogue will officiate as chairman of the committee. This is significant for the welfare of Columbia crews, since Bogue is an important factor in rowing circles and his acceptance of the position means that he is renewing active participation in local crew affairs after several years as a mere interested observer. Bogue was chairman of the board of stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association last year.

The veteran coach, J. C. Rice, will again be retained to tutor the Morningside eights, and will be aided in his task by Frederick Miller '11, who will act as assistant coach.

TRANSCRIPT EASY FOR MONITOR

By defeating the Transcript, 21 to 3, The Christian Science Monitor baseball team took a firm hold on first place in the Newspaper League standing. Clifford Harvey and Albert Evans, the Monitor battery, each hit a home run, and Jack Smith of the Transcript retired from the scene in the fifth. Ebert, who succeeded him in the box, was greeted with a circuit drive. Harvey pitched a strong game, allowing but four hits and striking out six. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	R	H	E
Monitor	4	1	0	0	1	2	3	1—21	23	3
Transcript	2	0	1	0	0	0	0—	3	4	7

Batteries—Harvey and Evans; Smith, Ebert and Linnett. Losing pitcher—Smith. Umpire—Sheehan.

BRITISH GOLFERS LEAVE N. Y.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13—The British amateur golf team, headed by Capt. Robert Harris, sailed for home yesterday aboard the Aquitania. All of the members paid a high tribute to American golf links, saying they were exceedingly well kept. This was rather surprising to several of the members who have been accustomed to playing on turf, generations old, for many of the United States courses are of recent construction. Besides Captain Harris the party consisted of C. J. H. Tolley, R. H. Wethered, W. B. Torrance, Wallace MacKenzie, John Caven, Bernard Darwin and C. C. Aylmer. All of the members said that they were well pleased with their reception here and added that they hoped to come again some time.

Paavo Nurmi Breaks Two World's Records

By The Associated Press

Stockholm, Sept. 13

TWO new world's records were established by Paavo Nurmi, Finnish runner, in the stadium here yesterday.

In the 5000-meter run he clipped one second from the time of 14m. 36.6s. set by Hannes Kolehmainen, also of Finland, in 1912.

He did the three-mile run in 14m. 8.4s. The former record was 14m. 17.6s., established by Alfred Shrubb of Great Britain, in 1903.

WOMEN'S GOLF IN THE SECOND ROUND

Favorites Come Through in First Brackets of Match Play—Low Scoring Registered

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 13 (Special)—Favorites for the 1922 title of the Women's Western Golf Association, came through the first round of match play yesterday and will enter the second today, at the links of the Echo Country Club here.

The only match in which favorites clashed yesterday, resulted in a victory for the slightly stronger player. Miss Miriam Burns, Milburn Golf and Country Club, Kansas City, Mo., state champion, eliminated Miss Audrey Faust, St. Louis Country Club, one of the local favorites by a score of 4 and 3.

Mrs. Melvin Jones, Olympia Fields Country Club, Chicago, present champion, and Mrs. J. W. Douglass, Westmoreland Country Club, Pennsylvania, runner-up last year, came through victorious. Mrs. Jones defeated Miss Katherine Bryant, Westward Ho!, Chicago, the youngest player in the meet, 3 and 2, while Mrs. Douglass won from Mrs. Kenneth Duffield of Memphis, Tenn., 3 up and 1.

Mrs. L. W. Mida, Butterfield, Chicago, low medalist, won her match against Miss Phillis Brayer, Ft. Wayne Country Club, and again turned in the low medal score for the day, after being medalist on Monday. Mrs. Mida went over the course in 84, one above women's par, and two strokes lower than her mark of Monday. She went out in 41 and came back 43. On the return trip she registered two birdies. Her card and women's par card:

Out	4	5	5	7	4	3	4	6	3—41
In	5	5	6	4	7	4	3	5	4—43—84
Par out	4	5	4	6	4	3	5	6	4—41
Par in	5	5	5	4	5	5	3	5	5—42—83

Miss Virginia Pep, Triple A, St. Louis, another local player, turned back Mrs. Lewis Wiggins, Illini, Springfield, Ill., 7 and 5. Miss Pep went out in 42 and came back in 46 for a total of 88.

Mrs. David Gaut, Memphis, Tenn., defeated Mrs. J. W. Taylor of Evanston, Ill., 7 and 5. Mrs. Gaut shot an 85. Each round was 1 over par. Her card:

Out	5	5	5	7	3	4	5	5	3—42
In	6	4	5	4	5	7	3	4	5—43—85

Mrs. Curtis Sohl, Columbus, O., administered the most decisive defeat. She eliminated Mrs. H. R. Kasson, South Shore, Chicago, 8 and 7.

Miss Florence Halloran, a favorite from Salt Lake City, Utah, and the only far western entrant in the tournament, defeated Mrs. C. H. Sear, Glen Oak Country Club, Chicago, 4 and 3.

The closest match of the day was the 1-up victory of Mrs R. H. Kohn, Triple A., St. Louis, over Miss Dorothy Klotz, Indian Hill, Chicago. Miss Klotz evened the score at No. 17; a birdie 4 here to Miss Klotz's 5 enabled Mrs. Kohn to win.

A number of interesting matches are expected in the second round. Mrs. Jones will meet Miss Bernice Wall, and Mrs. Douglass plays Mrs. Gaut. Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Douglass are winner and runner-up, respectively, of last year's tourney. Other good matches will be that between Mrs. Curtis Sohl and Mrs. H. D. Sterrett and that between Miss Pep and Miss Florence Halloran.

The results of yesterday's first-round matches follow:

WOMEN'S WESTERN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

Mrs. Melvin Jones, Olympia Fields, defeated Miss Katherine Bryant, Westward Ho, 3 and 2.

Mrs. J. W. Douglass, Westmoreland, defeated Mrs. Kenneth Duffield, Memphis, 3 and 1.

Miss Miriam Burns, Milburn, defeated Miss Audrey Faust, St. Louis, 4 and 3.

Mrs. David Gaut, Memphis, defeated Miss Dorothy Klotz, Indian Hill, 1 up.

Miss Bernice Wall, Oshkosh, defeated Mrs. M. J. Isler, Midland Valley, 4 up and 2 to play.

Mrs. Tom Elcock, Wichita, Kan., defeated Mrs. A. A. Schlessinger, Milwaukee, 2 and 1.

Miss Frances Hadfield, Milwaukee, defeated Miss Susan Armstrong, Jackson, 3 and 1.

Mrs. L. W. Mida, Butterfield, defeated Miss Phillis Brayer, Ft. Wayne, 6 and 5.

Miss Carrie Kuhnert, Glen View, defeated Miss Marjorie Mitchell, Flossmoor, 4 and 2.

Miss Virginia Pep, Triple A., defeated Mrs. Lewis Wiggins, Springfield, 7 and 5.

Miss Florence Halloran defeated Mrs. C. H. Seay, Glen Oak, Chicago, 4 and 3.

Mrs. H. D. Sterrett, Hutchinson, defeated Miss Bernice Wand, Fort Wayne C. C., 5 and 4.

Mrs. Curtis Sohl, Columbus, Ohio, defeated Mrs. H. R. Kasson, South Shore, Chicago, 8 and 7.

Mrs. E. H. Harwood, Olympia Fields, defeated Mrs. L. E. Wasson, Triple A., 6 and 5.

Mrs. R. O. Kennard Jr., Glen Echo, defeated Mrs. L. P. Aloe, Triple A., 4 and 2.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St Paul	93	52	.641
Minneapolis	80	66	.548
Kansas City	78	69	.531
Indianapolis	78	70	.522
Milwaukee	75	74	.503
Louisville	71	79	.473
Toledo	59	90	.396
Columbus	57	91	.385

RESULTS TUESDAY

Toledo 5, Louisville 3.
Louisville 3, Toledo 2.
Columbus 5, Indianapolis 4.
Columbus 3, Indianapolis 1.
Minneapolis 5, Milwaukee 3.
Kansas City 4, St. Paul 1.

WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Tulsa	98	57	.632
St. Joseph	89	63	.586
Wichita	83	69	.547
Omaha	82	72	.532
Sioux City	76	75	.503
Oklahoma City	70	83	.458
Des Moines	58	95	.379
Denver	56	100	.359

RESULTS TUESDAY

Omaha 3, Denver 2.
Sioux City 15, Des Moines 12.
Wichita 14, Oklahoma City 3.
Tulsa 12, St. Joseph 1.

Complete Leech Cup Rifle Match Today

Sergeant Velenage Wins Members Match at Camp Perry

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Sept. 13—The Leech Cup match, one of the feature events of the sixteenth national rifle and pistol matches being staged here, will be completed today with the 602 competitors firing on the 100-yard range. Completion of the national rifle match, started yesterday, is scheduled for today.

Sergt. James Velenage, United States infantry, Ft Andrews, Mass., won the members' match, the first event completed, defeating a field of 599 riflemen.

The next nine high men finished as follows: W. H. Richards, New Haven, Conn.; T. Vereer, Detroit, Mich.; Capt. F. S. Swett, Coast Artillery Corps, Fort Terry, N. Y.; Cadet M. C. Mumma Jr., Iowa City, Ia.; J. R. Weer, United States Marine Corps, Quantico, Va.; R. E. Miller, Ohio National Guard, Toledo; J. T. Lawless, Waltham, Mass.; F. Joerger, United States Infantry, Fort Benning, Ga.; P. T. Roberts, Tacoma, Wash.

In this match the first 18 men finished with scores of 50. The standing was determined according to shots as placed in the bull's-eye. The match was shot over the 600-yard slow fire range.

REVISE RULES FOR SECOND TOURNEY

To Hold World's 18.2 Balkline Billiards Play in November

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 11—Conditions governing the second tournament for the world's championship at 18.2 balkline billiards, to be held in New York City in November, have been revised here in conferences between C. E. Bensinger, president of the Brunswick-Balke Company, W. V. Thompson, chairman of the National Billiard Association of America, and C. P. Miller of New York. Announcement of the new rules is expected shortly.

Changes were necessary in order to hold a tournament this year. Under the conditions agreed to by participants in the first series, which was held in Chicago, another general meeting would be impossible until 1924. The way for another tourney was cleared by protests initiated by W. F. Hoppe, of New York, former champion, followed by waivers from other players of their rights to challenge Jacob Schaefer of Chicago to duels for the crown.

Starters in the New York round are to be Schaefer and Hoppe; Erlich Hagenlacher, champion of Germany; Roger Conti, champion of France; Edouard Horemans, champion of Belgium, and Welker Cochran of San Francisco, it is announced here.

What Hagenlacher does will be of paramount interest. He is a great player in the opinion of A. G. Cutler of New York, referee of many noted billiard matches, who came to Chicago to officiate at the Schaefer-Cochran challenge match here last spring at the request of Schaefer.

"He may not win the international," said Cutler, speaking of Hagenlacher, "but he will surely make a good showing. He is very steady, not fast and not slow. His dead draw is fine as well as his judgment of distance and landing on the second shot. His masse play is good, though not spectacular, and he can masse nearly as well with his left hand as with his right."

In France Conti has been showing form greatly improved over his appearances in the United States last year when he represented his country in the international. Recently, in Paris, at 18.2 balkline he ran 3600 points in 59 innings for an average of 61. It is claimed that this should be recognized as superceding the world record average of 57.5 made by Schaefer.

Horemans also is said to be improving steadily. While the other leading players have been keeping away from the billiard tables to avoid overtraining, Horemans has not let up for a day. He has toured the United States, giving exhibitions in many cities. He has recently invaded Canada.

Schaefer, Hoppe, and Cochran have done some playing, but for the most part have been devoting their time to diversions and life outdoors. They will be favorites for the title in the order named. Schaefer and Cochran have passed the summer in California, Hoppe in New York. Schaefer is expected in Chicago Sept. 10 to begin practice.

GRIDIRON CANDIDATES ANSWER FIRST CALL

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—New York University's first football scrimmage of the season will be held this afternoon when 50 men will gather on Ohio Field at University Heights in response to the call of Thomas Thorp, head coach. There will be three days of practice on Ohio Field, and then Thorp will take his charges to Ft. Slocum, where there will be 10 days of concentrated drill before the players are required to be back for the opening of school, Sept. 26.

Thorp will take his entire coaching staff with him, composed of William McCarthy, New York University's baseball coach and former star of the gridiron and diamond at Lehigh; Howard Cann, a New York University football star of several years ago, and John Weinheimer, captain and halfback of the 1920 and 1921 teams.

The New York University schedule follows:

Sept. 30—New York Institute of Agriculture, Ohio Field.

Oct. 7—Syracuse, at Syracuse; 14—Hobart at Ohio Field; 21—Columbia at South Field; 28—Rhode Island State at Ohio Field.

Nov. 4—Trinity at Ohio Field; 11—City College at Ohio Field; 18—Rutgers at East Orange.

HEAVY SCHEDULE FOR COAST TEAMS

California and Stanford Universities to Have Hard Matches This Football Season

BERKELEY, Cal., Sept. 12 (Special)—The University of California and Leland Stanford Junior University are going to have hard going this football season, if the schedules as at present arranged carry out in fact what they seem to show on paper. Football fans of this part of California will know a good bit about the relative merits of the Golden Bears of California and the Cardinals of Stanford before these two rivals meet in the "game of the season" on Thanksgiving Day. Coach Andrew Smith's Bears, with a nine-game schedule, play six teams that are also scheduled to play Stanford, and the relative results of these contests should give a pretty good line on the final game.

Both the University of California and the Stanford elevens will play, during October and November, St. Mary's College, the University of Santa Clara, the Olympic Club, the University of Southern California, the University of Washington, and the University of Nevada and the pencil-and-paper football strategists will have abundant ground for comparisons.

Stanford and California will play the elevens from St. Mary's, Santa Clara, the Olympics, and Nevada, on the gridirons at Berkeley and at Palo Alto. The University of Washington and the University of Southern California will play Stanford in the Stanford Stadium, but Coach Smith will have to carry his Golden Bears from Berkeley to the playing fields on the home campuses of both these institutions, and the traveling may have something to do with the relative scores with these teams, as between California and Stanford.

Only last season, for example, when the Cardinals, led by Gene Van Gent, arrived in Seattle one day before their game with the University of Washington eleven, they were fortunate to hold them to a scoreless tie. Likewise, the Golden Bears traveled from Berkeley to Pullman to meet the State University of Washington eleven, the Bruins won by 14 to 7, when, on all the standing of both teams, the score should have been about 28 to 0.

The Golden Bears thus have their three hardest games away from home. Stanford, however, has been more fortunate, and will play seven out of eight games at home, though the Cardinals do go up against some hard-fighting elevens right at the beginning of the season. The redoubtable Olympics are the first contenders with the Cardinals. These Olympians always have a strong team, composed of former football men, who know the game, can play it, and play together remarkably well for "all-star" aggregations. This season Robert Evans is directing the destinies of the Olympic eleven, and the team will be dangerous every minute of play. In 1919, the California eleven defeated the Stanford team by only 14 to 10, and the calling of time alone prevented the defeat of the Bears, because Evans had by that time got his Cardinals into shape, and in the last quarter they were playing the Bears off their feet. Evans is probably the greatest football strategist on the Pacific Coast, and has proved it in many games in which he handled one of the teams.

With the Olympics off the boards, Stanford engages Santa Clara and St. Mary's and then jumps to Corvallis, for its first Conference game with the Oregon Aggies. The fifth game will be played with the University of Nevada, back again in the home stadium at Stanford. Stanford then plays the University of Southern California Trojans, the University of Washington, renamed Vikings, and California's Golden Bears, all in a row. While Stanford is playing Washington, the Bruins will be playing Nevada, which is expected to be rather easy for all comers this year, since Bradshaw is out of the lineup and much of its former strength has departed. The University of Southern California is reported stronger than ever this year, and the University of Washington has a number of new high school stars from which to select.

SWEETSER IS DUE TO PLAY FOR TROPHY

NEW YORK—J. W. Sweetser, newly-crowned amateur golf titlist of America, will undoubtedly be seen in determined action at Bronxville, N. Y., next week, for it is announced that the fourth annual competition for the Victory Cup will be held at the Grassy Sprain Golf Club there Sept. 21-23 by the Westchester County Golf Association. The Victory Cup, which was presented to the county organization by Rodman Wanamaker, must be won three times by the same player.

Sweetser holds two legs on the trophy and is expected to carry it off as his permanent property this year.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MISS F. A. BALLIN OUT OF RUNNING

Mrs. Harvey and Miss Sears Also Lose in Middle Atlantic States Tennis

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 13 (Special)—Favored by perfect weather the women's Middle Atlantic States and girls' national tennis tournaments got under way again Wednesday morning on the courts of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, at St. Martins.

Although the tournaments were officially called off Tuesday an account of rain in the morning two matches were played toward evening when the competing players arrived at the clubhouse and found conditions had improved. In these Mrs. F. I. Mallory of New York, United States Women's champion, disposed of Miss Helen Ferguson, Philadelphia, in straight sets, 6—2, 6—0. And Mrs. Robert Herrold, Philadelphia, eliminated her fellow citizen, Miss H. Rieget in a hard fought game, 2—6, 7—5, 6—1.

Miss L. H. Bancroft of the Longwood Cricket Club of Boston won two matches in singles today; she first won from Mrs. J. S. Disston Jr., Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—2, and less than an hour later defeated Mrs. C. C. Madeira of Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—1.

Another Boston girl was a double winner in singles, Miss Edith Sigourney defeating Miss B. Hooker of New York in two love sets and allowing Miss Katharine Porter of Philadelphia only two games.

Mrs. J. B. Jessup of Wilmington and formerly of Boston was not extended in eliminating Mrs. Robert Herrold, Philadelphia, in a third round match, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Mary Heaton of Greenwich, Conn., furnished a surprise when she defeated Mrs. Gilbert Harvey, former Philadelphia women's champion, 2—6, 6—4, 6—2. This match was followed by one even more amazing when Miss Eleanor Cottman of Baltimore put Miss F. A. Ballin, the noted New York player, out of the running in the third round by winning, 6—2, 1—6, 6—3.

Miss Eleanora Sears, the veteran Boston player who rarely passed up a tournament, this season was eliminated by Miss Phyllis Walsh of Philadelphia, former Florida singles champion, in a three set match, 5—7, 6—1, 6—4, the match attracting the largest gallery of the day.

Miss Helen Wills, the brilliant young Berkeley girl, easily won her third round match in the girl's national singles, Miss Carmina Kennedy of Philadelphia being held to a single game. Others to win in the third round of the girl's tournament were Miss Ceres Baker of South Orange, N. J., Miss Helen Hooker of New York and Miss Betsy Hilliary of Philadelphia.

A start was made in the women's middle Atlantic states doubles. Mrs. Mallory of New York and Miss Sigourney, Boston, the international pair, easily winning from Mrs. Disston and Mrs. Ritchies of Philadelphia in two love sets. The summary:

WOMEN'S MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES TENNS CHAMPIONSHIP

Second Round

Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, defeated Miss Helen Ferguson, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—0.

Mrs. Robert Herrold, Philadelphia, defeated Miss H. Rieget, Philadelphia, 2—6, 7—5, 6—1.

Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, defeated Miss B. Hooker, New York, 6—0, 6—0.

Mrs. N. B. Hurt, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Mary Willard, Philadelphia, 6—0, 3—6, 6—3.

Miss Mary Heaton, Greenwich, Conn., defeated Mrs. Gilbert Harvey, Philadelphia, 2—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Miss R. Newton, Philadelphia, defeated Miss A. Bergin, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—3.

Mrs. L. H. Bancroft, Boston, defeated Mrs. J. S. Disston Jr., Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—2.

Mrs. C. C. Maderia, Philadelphia, defeated Miss V. Morris, Philadelpha, 6—1, 6—1.

Third Round

Miss Molly Thayer, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Mary Porcher, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—1.

Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, defeated Miss Katharine Porter, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—1.

Miss Helen Wills, Berkeley, defeated Miss Hazel Coffin, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. J. B. Jessup, Wilmington, defeated Mrs. Robert Herrold, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Phyllis Walsh, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Eleonora Sears, Boston, 5—7, 6—1, 6—4.

Miss Eleanor Cottman, Baltimore, defeated Miss F. A. Ballin, New York, 6—2, 1—6, 6—3.

Miss L. H. Bancroft, Boston, defeated Mrs. C. C. Madeira, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—1.

GIRL'S NATIONAL SINGLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round

Miss Betsy Hilleary, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Nancy Knowles, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Helen Hooker, New York, defeated Miss L. Goodman, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—1.

Miss Ceres Baker, South Orange, N. J., defeated Miss Daily, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss E. Vanneman, Philadelphia, defeated Miss J. Wayne, Bucks County, 6—3, 6—1.

Third Round

Miss Helen Wills, California, defeated Miss Carmina Kennedy, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—1.

Miss Ceres Baker, South Orange, N. J., defeated Miss L. Wayne, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—1.

Miss Helen Hooker, New York, defeated Miss E. Vanneman, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—1.

Miss Betsy Hilleary, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Genevieve Fox, Southampton, L. I., 6—4, 6—1.

BIG DAIRY SHOW IN ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 8 (Special Correspondence)—One of the main attractions at the Alabama State Fair, in Birmingham, Oct. 2 to 7, will be the cattle and dairy exhibit. According to an announcement made by J. L. Dent of the fair association, the American Jersey Cattle Club's cattle and dairy exhibit will be brought to Birmingham, in addition to many other smaller dairy exhibits.

CANDIDATES CALLED OUT

MIDDLETOWN, Ct., Sept. 10—The call for candidates for the Wesleyan University football squad has been sent out by Coach Fred Martin and Capt. Charles Smith to about 30 men. They will report for the first practice on Andrus Field, Monday.

First Meeting With Conference Leader

"Big Ten" Athletic Directors Confer With Maj. J. L. Griffith

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 13—Athletic directors of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association are to hold their first meeting with Maj. J. L. Griffith, commissioner of the Conference, here today. He will outline his plans and a round table discussion of the problems facing all the "Big Ten" colleges in common will be held. Other meetings today will bring together football coaches to interpret the new rules, and basketball coaches to draw their winter schedules and also discuss changed rules.

"Athletics in the Big Ten are pretty nearly all right," declared Major Griffith, who has severed all connections with the University of Illinois and opened offices here, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "But the public has an idea that college athletics are badly in need of reformation.

"Today the directors probably will discuss the problem of reducing betting among spectators and students on football games, pledge themselves to the strict enforcement of the amateur rule and schedule a few games for open football dates and some basketball games with other than Conference rivals."

One angle of the reform movement in the Conference, Major Griffith pointed out, is that the directors themselves are taking the initiative, whereas in other sections and circuits the pressure has come from college presidents or faculty organizations.

"'Big Ten' directors," said the commissioner, "are not only doing everything in their power to promote and extend the benefits of athletics, but they are taking practical steps to protect athletics from abuses, from over-emphasis, and from evil practices converging from the outside."

When employed Commissioner Griffith was left pretty much to discover his own field of activities. He was ready today to present an outline of what he conceives his job should be. It will take on four phases, he said, as follows:

An educational campaign to point out the values of athletics and intercollegiate competition.

Research for purpose of understanding problems confronting all the institutions of the Conference as a whole.

Assistance in developing better relationship between the members.

Eradicate the evils of professionalism, gambling, over-development of the competitive idea, hard feeling and suspicion between rivals, and various other abuses of athletics such as carrying them too far, and proselyting.

"There are 70,000 students in the Conference," said Major Griffith, "and there are about 400,000 graduates. These figures are not exact; but I expect to work them out later. Then there are about 1,000,000 youngsters who are watching eagerly everything that happens in Conference athletics, to say nothing of millions of the adult public. We must see that everything is kept right and worthy of the respect of these interested millions.

"Athletics have a tremendously important place in our social and economic life. No longer can they be regarded as merely recreation or amusement of the moment for those who engage in them or witness them. Directors of the Conference are busy men with their internal affairs. They saw the need of one man to give all his time to these general problems outside of their routine tasks.

"When I came out of the army I hoped to see universal military training. Giving up expectation of that, I turned to universal physical education, but I saw that, too, would not work because of the lack of power to make it compulsory. This new movement has given me an opportunity to promote the physical training idea through college athletics and bring about, in a measure, the general benefits I hoped would come from military training or physical education for the masses."

Major Griffith said he did not think his new post would require him to give up his membership in the committee of three in charge of the National Collegiate Athletic Association track meet, providing he was appointed again. The committee is appointed at the annual meeting of the association. Griffith first made the recommendation for a national meet that would gather the best college athletes of the United States at one meet.

He also expects to retain his post as member of the National Track Rules Committee and will continue to publish the Athletic Journal, by which he reaches 15,000 or 20,000 coaches each month with technical information about their work.

MANY TRAPSHOOTERS IN DOUBLES EVENTS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 12—Adverse weather conditions prevented carrying out the full program of events scheduled for the second day of the American championship trapshooting tournament. One hundred and twenty-five amateur trapshooters had entered for the doubles championship, and 29 professionals for the professional doubles title.

All morning the rain fell heavily at intervals, and at noon all shooting was stopped by order of the management. Later employees on some of the traps refused to work during the storm and the Atlantic City introductory had to be continued until tomorrow, when it will be completed.

The junior trapshooting championship event for boys under 18 years had eight entries, including last year's winner, Elmer Herrold, of Ashkum, Ill., James Bonner of New York City, the runner up last year; Dudley Shalcross, South Seekonk, Mass., and D. F. Boyden of Boston.

This race, which is at 100 targets, 16 yards rise, was carried over until tomorrow.

UNITED STATES SIX-METER YACHTS LEAD BY 20 POINTS

This Is an Off Day for the Contestants for the British-American International Cup

SIX-METER YACHT RACE STANDING

Country	Points
United States	64
Great Britain	44

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 13 (Special)—This is an off day in the international six-meter races for the British-American Cup. After holding three races, the yachtsmen decided that this should be a holiday so that the craft could be hauled out, the underbodies polished and this, that and the other thing done to the yachts so that they could continue and show their best speed in the remaining contests.

Three more races are to be sailed and although the United States is leading by 64 to 44 points, Great Britain is by no means defeated, although there is little possibility of the visitors taking the cup back to England unless there is some heavy weather for the remaining races. So far Jean seems to be the only English yacht that is at all dangerous in light breezes.

All of the races that have sailed have been decided in light weather. Two have been little better than drifting matches. The third was decided in light weather, but in a breeze that averaged at least seven knots. In that race only did the English craft show to advantage, notwithstanding the fact that Jean was the winner of the contest yesterday.

The two drifting matches were staged last Saturday and yesterday. The latter race was decidedly the poorer contest; in fact, it was the most unsatisfactory race so far sailed in the series. The winner is considered the light-weather boat of the visiting team. She belongs to Sir John Ward and is being sailed by Sir Ralph and Lady Gore. Jean is the first of the visiting boats to win a race.

The course yesterday was three miles to windward and return. The wind was north northwest at the start and light. Still there was enough breeze to drive the craft through the water and if it had only lasted there might have been a satisfactory contest.

Unfortunately, the wind petered out when the yachts were halfway to the weather mark. For more than an hour the little craft were practically becalmed. When the fickle airs again came back to the Sound they favored the boats that were well up to the eastward. Jean happened to be one of the craft and, getting the wind first, she managed to pull away from the other yachts, opening up such a lead that she never was again caught.

J. F. Bermingham's Lea, winner of the first two races, was down toward the westward when the fleet was becalmed. She was one of the last to get the new breeze. As a result she was hopelessly defeated. Regardless of her position at the first mark, which she rounded next to last, Jean pulled up and was the fifth yacht at the finish.

An excellent illustration of the weather conditions is found in the times. In the light breeze on Saturday, Lea, the leading boat in the first beat to windward, took 54m. 9s. to sail the course. Jean took 1h. 35m. to sail three miles to windward yesterday. Lea took 1h. 54m. 17s. to cover the first leg and Caryl, the last boat of the fleet, took 2h. 2m. 55s. to sail the first three miles. The figures speak for themselves and need no further explanation.

Fortunately the breeze freshened as the afternoon advanced or the yachts never would have finished within the time limit of four hours. The second leg was a three-mile run. A following breeze that is freshening always helps the yachts that are astern. It is therefore not surprising to record that Caryl, the last boat of the fleet, made the best time on the run. It took her 41m. 10s. Some difference between that time and what it took her to make the beat.

Lea also did well on the run. Her elapsed time was 43m. 6s. It was the second best time and carried her up ahead of Reg. L'Esprit also moved up on the run, taking second place, while Clytie moved back into fourth place, formerly held by the Childs yacht. L'Esprit took 44m. 43s. to make the run. Jean, the leading yacht, took 45m. 10s. With the exception of Clytie, all of the American boats cut down Jean's advantage on the run.

The third leg should have been another beat to windward. The new breeze did not hold true and kept hauling more into the east. As a result, the beat was turned into a reach. Although Lea generally does not like this point of sailing, the Bermingham boat covered the three miles in the best elapsed time, taking 33m. 10s. to make the mark. The times show how the breeze was freshening. Lea took 1h. 54m. 17s. for the first leg, 43m. 6s. for the second leg, and 33m. 10s. for the third leg. At the beginning of the fourth and last leg, Lea was in fifth position. Jean took 58m. 50s. to sail the reach.

The final leg was another reach. L'Esprit did the best work. She took 34m. 59s. to sail the three miles. Jean took 35m. 5s. to sail the leg. Lea's time was 35m. 21s. On this leg the wind was again growing lighter, Reg, which was next to last, taking 42m. 3s., the longest time to sail the course.

The story of the race is best told in comparing the work of Jean and Lea, the star light-weather boats of each team. The craft have been sailing almost side by side throughout the series. At the end of the first leg Jean was 19m. 17s. ahead of Lea. At the finish she was 10m. 1s. ahead of the Bermingham craft. The figures show that outside of the first leg, Lea outsailed the visitor in a splendid manner.

The race on Thursday will be over a triangular course. It should favor the Englishmen, or at least that is the belief among the rocking-chair fleet here. Still the figures of the present series do not show any great superiority for the visitors in either reaching or running. Taking the work of the yachts to date, it would seem as though Lea, Clytie, L'Esprit, and Grebe are better all-around boats in light weather than Jean, Coila, Caryl, and Reg, the British craft.

Also there is a suspicion that the American boats will be able to hold their own with the visitors when it comes to a blow. It certainly will be some race if there is only a real breeze before the series ends on Saturday.

FAIRWAY FABLES

AFTER the obtrusiveness of the stymie again and again, against Jones and Evans in their matches with Sweetser last week at Brookline, there is bound to be a lot more of that recurrent questioning about the interference rule's right to existence at all. Theoretically the stymie is fair, since all players are equally open to its attack, but in practice it often works greatly to injustice, when one considers that it has practically no connection with skill. Stymies nullified several of Evans' heroic attempts to overcome his opponents lead on Saturday, and it is safe to say that there was not a man in the gallery who would not have given a thumbs-down verdict on the rule if questioned after the match. It is all very well to revere the ancient rules of the royal and ancient game, but not in the face of perfectly logical arguments, backed up by unnumbered cases and examples. The world golf diet, which meets annually at St. Andrews, will have to—it appears—do considerably more defending of the unfortunate stymie in the future.

It is indeed a stanch golf layout which does not look as though it were in the wake of the seven-year locusts after it has harbored a national amateur championship; and so even the well-settled Country Club course shows more than a few signs of wear, not in the fairways, but where the gallery stampedes swept down the various defiles driven by a great eagerness to see all, and a sound calculation that all could not see all. But the Brookline links will have years more to recover its prime sleekness, for the line of championship battles swings in a long orbit.

The hole-in-one club is growing to such great proportions that its members may hold great influence as a body some day in forcing through golf legislation, one way or another. None less than our new open champion, Eugene Sarazen, is the latest knight of the hole-in-one. Being officially laureled as the world's best, Sarazen would not make any ordinary little one-shotter of mashie length in an ace, but did the trick on a hole calling for some little expenditure of art as a distance proposition alone, for the hole measured 285 yards—two good shots to the green for the ordinary individual.

One of the most significant championship bouts of the season starts today—the Metropolitan open; it is especially significant this year because it is played over the much-hailed Lido Golf Club links, at Long Beach, Long Island. This of course is a bona fide seashore layout—with gusty, powerful winds, traps that are traps, tenacious rough, long carry demands, and all that makes for a championship course such as those one gets very tired of hearing Englishmen and Scotsmen praise as the only good ones on earth. It will be interesting to see how Sarazen shows up on a course so unusual in America, where Barnes' low ball and generally rakish game is just the thing.

Champion (amateur) J. W. Sweetser is considering entering the Metropolitan tournament with view to annexing the title to match the district amateur crown which he already has. We admit that the pair of them would be very sweet for any one gentleman to own at one time, but there are so many little things about medal play which make amateur champions look like also-rans of the first water when they compete in professional events, that their participation is hardly wise.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY WANTS HOWARD BUCK

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Sept. 13 (Special)—Announcement was made here today that Howard Buck, University of Wisconsin, graduate class of 1916, All-American tackle one year and All-Western tackle two seasons, has been employed to coach the Indiana University football team this season in place of E. O. Stiehm. Buck, after finishing his course at Madison, coached Carleton College two years and coached Lawrence College in 1920-21.

APPLETON, Wis., Sept. 13—Howard Buck, once star of the University of Wisconsin football team, thinks more of his work as municipal boy scout executive than his football contracts, and his duties as assistant coach of Lawrence College than of an opportunity to coach a team of a big college with $3000 back of it for 10 week's work.

Buck announced his decision to decline the offer of Indiana University to coach this year's team in place of Stiehm, who will be out of the game for this year.

"I think more of my connections here and the contracts I have made with my respective employers," said Buck. "Of course it is an honor to be offered the coaching of a "Big Ten" team and it would be a fine achievement to turn out a champion 11 there, but I have decided to decline."

IOWA'S CORN CROP ESTIMATED

Special from Monitor Bureau

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 12—Iowa's corn crop on Sept. 1 was 94 per cent of normal, forecasting a production of 332,009,000 bushels, according to the federal and state crop reporting service bulletin just issued. The Sept. 1 figure is an increase of approximately 18,080,000 bushels above the Aug. 1 estimate, according to Frank N. Pinney, official statistician.

Coach Fisher Has Big Squad Report

Harvard Football Prospects Appear Bright as Practice Starts

Despite the fact that there appears to be a rather small supply of seasoned candidates for the line position among the candidates who reported to Capt. C. C. Buell '23 and Head Coach R. T. Fisher, for the opening practice of the Harvard varsity football squad at Soldiers Field yesterday afternoon, the prospects are considered quite bright at the Cambridge University as no less than 106 men reported for their first work and there are three letter men who are to report later.

The three "H" men missing at the first practice were George Owen Jr., '23, All-American fullback, who is expected out not later than next Monday; P. F. Coburn '23, star halfback, who is also a fine guard or tackle, and W. H. Churchill '23, substitute halfback. The two last named are expected to join the squad before the present week is out.

Eight letter men were out yesterday. They were, besides Captain Buell, Vinton Chapin '23 and R. W. Fitts '23, backfield men; C. J. Hubbard '24, regular guard last year and H. S. Grew Jr., '24, substitute guard last year; J. M. Hartley '23, substitute end in 1921, H. W. Clark '23, last year's center, and D. S. Holder '24, substitute center.

With a good day for football practice, it is expected that Coach Fisher will put the men through some hard work this afternoon. Yesterday was far from football conditions and about all the men were asked to do was to pass the ball, waddle, start and run. Captain Buell and Coach Fisher addressed the men before they went out on the field. The list of candidates out yesterday included 21 backs, 14 quarterbacks, 24 ends, 24 tackles, 12 guards, and 11 centers, as follows:

Centers—Standish Bradford '24, H. W. Clark '23, J. E. Crowley '25, R. D. Gross ES, D. S. Holder '24, F. K. Kernan '24, W. F. Lewis '23, R. F. Murphy '23, J. J. Phelan Jr. '24, L. W. Post '23, W. M. Snow '25.

Guards—C. L. Bond ES, B. S. Cogan '23, C. B. Cooper '24, H. H. Davenport '25, H. T. Dunker '25, E. L. Feeney, Special, H. S. Grew '24, C. J. Hubbard Jr. '24, J. M. Maloney '23, H. S. Pinkham '25, C. L. Short '23, W. B. Wood '23.

Tackles—H. M. Bohlen '25, A. B. Cassedy '25, H. P. Curtis '25, C. A. C. Eastman '23, M. W. Greenough '25, T. W. Harrington '25, T. W. Hoag '25, J. P. Hubbard '25, A. L. Hobson '24, R. S. Hubbard '24, R. P. Kantor '23, S. B. Kelley '25, P. B. Kunhardt '23, E. F. McGillen, ES, J. H. McPherson '25, W. V. Miller '23, G. P. Morey '24, R. L. Raymond '24, B. F. Rice-Bassett '25, E. A. Sawin '25, T. A. B. Scudder '25, F. A. O. Schwarz '24, M. W. Self '23, H. B. Wagner '23.

Ends—G. L. Black '25, G. D. Braden '25, G. H. Browne '23, W. E. Crosby Jr., '24, D. J. Danker '25, J. H. Dempsey '23, Theodore Dreier '23, J. M. Hartley '23, K. N. Hill '24, J. E. Kennedy '23, W. H. Kilham '25, F. W. LaFarge '25, K. B. Lucas '23, E. J. McEwan '25, C. C. Mason '25, D. K. Mairs '24, Raoul Pantaleoni '24, F. T. Potter '24, L. L. Robb '25, C. J. Shaw '25, J. H. Sipp, ES, A. U. Thomas '25, Loring Whitman '25, P. E. Wilson '23.

Quarterbacks—F. B. Allen '23, T. D. Blake '23, Capt. C. C. Buell '23, J. H. Finley '25, G. W. Forbush '25, E. G. Gebelein '25, W. P. Howe '24, J. J. Lee '24, Charlton MacVeagh '24, J. E. Merrill '24, F. W. Pratt '23, J. T. Pratt Jr., '25, V. H. Salsman '23, F. I. Shaffner '25, Philip Spaulding '25.

Backs—G. L. Black '25, L. B. Brown '24, H. K. Clay '25, H. E. Feiring '23, R. W. Fitts '23, E. L. Gehrke '24, Lewis Gordon '24, J. W. Hammond '25, A. B. Harlow '25, C. R. Hauers '23, E. C. Herrmann Jr., '25, L. L. Hill '25, A. P. Hinckley '24, Hiller Innes '25, Percy Jenkins '24, L. B. Lockwood '24, L. R. Nichols '24, K. S. Pfaffman '24, Francis Rouillard '23, H. F. Sears '25, S. L. Stevens '25.

PICK-UPS

NEW YORK opens its last western invasion of the 1922 championship season one full game ahead of the enterprising St. Louis Browns. The latter, once again without the services of George H. Sisler, are nevertheless keeping right on in approved style. William Jacobsen is a big asset, for he can play first base whenever called upon, often nearly as efficiently as center field, his regular niche. Charles Shorten's value as a capable second-string outfielder is becoming realized, also.

President B. B. Johnson of the American League attended yesterday's game between Detroit and St. Louis. He said that it was his desire to see in action one of the teams which may represent the league in the world's series.

Manager Fred Mitchell of the Boston Braves declares he will give his younger players the greatest opportunity from now on. This is by way of intimating that he need not be thought of as favoring one team or another, simply because he allows a recruit to pitch against one of the pennant contenders. Mitchell actually believes some of the Boston youngsters to be of better grade at the present time than a number of the veterans.

Little doubt remains as to who shall wear the coveted batting crown of the major leagues. George H. Sisler is the only man hitting above the .400 level, and he is far over it with an average of .422. T. R. Cobb is still an easy second in the American League with 388, with Tris Speaker, at .375, third. Rogers Hornsby leads the other organization with a batting mark of .391, .013 points ahead of James A. Tierney of Pittsburgh, the National runner-up.

Harry Lord and Jack Chesbro, one an infielder and the other a pitcher in the American League a decade and a half ago, perhaps express the opinion of most veterans when they say that the present-day article of diamond play is less a matter of fine skill and more of hitting, or ability to take advantage of the ball's liveliness. "The pitcher had more of a chance in the old days," Chesbro puts it. "It took a long, hard drive to get the ball by the outfielders then, but now nearly anyone can send one over the fence." Lord advocates a "happy medium" in the resiliency of the ball. If some of the old timers had had the lively ball in their prime, he says, they would have made three, four or five hits in almost every game.

UNION GOVERNMENT OFFERS TERMS TO SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Province to Determine by Referendum Whether or No It Will Accept Proposals

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 11 (Special Correspondence)—The following are the principal features in the terms which the Union Government has offered to the people of southern Rhodesia for incorporation in the Union of South Africa. It now rests with Rhodesia to decide by referendum whether it will accept or reject these terms. Should it vote in favor, the matter will be laid before the Union Parliament:

Southern Rhodesia will become a fifth province of the Union, with the name Rhodesia.

English and Dutch are to be the official languages enjoying equal rights.

Ten members from Rhodesia will sit in the House of Assembly, with ultimate provision for 17, according to population.

Four elected members and one nominated member will sit in the Senate, with ultimate provision for eight elected and two nominated.

A provincial council of 20 members will be set up, with executive of four, presided over by administrator.

In addition to usual provincial subsidy, Rhodesia will get special subsidy of £50,000 per annum, for 10 years.

The high court of Southern Rhodesia is to become a provincial division of the Supreme Court of South Africa.

The Union taxation system will apply, but for three years the present income tax exemption in Southern Rhodesia will remain in force.

A development grant of not less than £50,000 per annum for ten years will be paid.

Rhodesia and Mashonaland railways are to be taken over, as well as other railway rights of chartered company.

Union rates and fares, including special rates, will apply throughout Rhodesia.

Beira will be developed as the principal Rhodesian port.

Crown lands will be freed from chartered debt charges.

A land settlement board of Rhodesians will be appointed.

PRAISE BLAME SUGGESTIONS CONTRIBUTIONS
Letters to the Editor
ANONYMOUS

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their availability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or the newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

A Defense of the Seniority Rule

To the Editor of the Christian Science Monitor:

There appears on page six of your paper, issue of Aug. 12, an article by Franklin Snow entitled "Seniority Issue Big Problem in Effort to End Railroad Strike." The subject is vital, not only to the interests of the railroad workers, but to the railroad management, to the owners of the railroads, and to the public.

In Government employment, civil service was inaugurated to prevent the payment of political debts through personal preferment. The only fault that has been found with Government civil service is that it is not strictly adhered to in the higher classes. The temptation is still too great to pay a political party debt with a nice fat job.

Mr. Snow includes all classes of railroad workers as under the "ban" of seniority. With the exception of the four big brotherhoods, seniority was not known in any other branch of the railroad service until after the roads were taken over by the Government. Seniority in the shops and in the offices of the railroads was established by the Government while it had control of the roads. Seniority in these classes has not been the rule long enough to have become a "faith" or a "god." And with the big four brotherhoods it is neither a "faith" nor "god," but it is a necessary and practical working institution, forced into being through the experience of 50 years. It is a protection not only from official favoritism, but also from those among their own members who would take the best runs by fair means or foul. It is not to the advantage of the service in general, and to all concerned, that the men with the greatest experience should be on the most important trains? Is it not important that the railroad trains should be manned by men familiar with the physical conditions peculiar to different localities? Seniority makes these railroad men more careful instead of more careless. If it were not for seniority these men could lose nothing but a job; and the working thought would be, "Well, if I lose this job I can get another, just as good, perhaps better, if I can stand in with the new boss." It is just so with the switchmen now. Their seniority has no fruit except the choice between a job whch works 6 or 7 days a week, or between a day or a night job. But the firemen or brakemen who loses out may be the next man for promotion to engineer or conductor. If an engineer or conductor loses his job he would also lose the choice of easy regular runs which it has taken him years to acquire. This consecutive order for promotion is no more unfair than taking your turn at the ticket window. Seniority in all branches of railroad service hinders in no way advancement to official position. One engineer, —and this case is only one of many— was about the center of the list when chosen for official promotion. This man is now division superintendent, and working under him are many engineers older than he in years and in length of service. The seniority of these men is limited to the district of the division superintendent.

It is the company's privilege to discharge any man at any time for incompetency of any nature. With this in mind it would seem much more fair that the older men, with regard to length of service, should be the last to be cut off in case of a reduction of force, than to pick and choose according to mere personal preference. The moral standard of any business or industry will be greater where personal preference is eliminated. An incompetent is more likely to be in a position of responsibility by personal preferment than by seniority rule, because the viewpoint of the supervisor will not be dulled by personal feeling. There is absolutely nothing in the seniority rule to prevent the removal or demotion of a workman who fails to fill a position. If a man is not worthy of his hire, he should not be left on the pay roll. Anyone who employs any number of men will have good, bad, and indifferent workmen, and there is no use trying to make seniority the "goat."

One of the main reasons why the shopmen are insisting on the recognition of their seniority is that if they are taken back only on the basis of re-employment, many of the old men would not be taken on because of being over the employment age limit, which is 35 to 45 years.

In regard to those men who stayed on the job there would not be much trouble. They were not many who did not stay without the sanction of the unions. No man who was absolutely in need or whose pension was due in a few months was asked to go out. It is different with those who were hired. The great majority of them are floaters, to say the least. As soon as the big overtime pay with the free bed and board ceases to be, they will be tired of work. Those who do desire to remain in the service can be transferred to some other point where they will not be known.

In the matter of "promises" the whole fabric of the agreements between the railroads and their employees is built up on broken promises. If no promises had been broken there would have been no need of written and signed agreements.—Guy C. Ellis, 2139 Eunice Street, Berkeley, Cal.

MR. BAKER DECRIES INDIVIDUAL PRAISE

Former War Secretary Ignores Criticisms in Encyclopedia

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 13—Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, in a formal statement yesterday, said he had no interest in "distributions of individual praise or blame" concerning the conduct of the World War, as the only answer he would make to the biography accorded him in the Encyclopædia Britannica. The biography detailed numerous criticisms of him.

"The American Army won the war," Mr. Baker said. "The American people, by their sacrifices and ideals, sustained the Army and ennobled the cause. The glory of it is a common possession and is of great national tradition.

"I am deeply interested in gathering the fruits of this victory, as justice and peace for men everywhere, but I have little interest in distributions of individual praise or blame. Upon a comment purely personal to me, I have nothing to say."

CHINESE SHOWN NEED OF PRESS

Students Urged to Consider Course in Journalism

EVANSTON, Ill., Sept. 11—The newspaper is the great modern creator of democratic sentiment, and what China needs most today are many such newspapers, President Walter Dill Scott of Northwestern University said in an address here yesterday before the delegates to the thirteenth annual conference of the Chinese Students Alliance, at a reception to the delegates given by the University. Mr. Scott pointed out that among 1487 Chinese students studying in American universities and colleges not one is at present taking a course in journalism.

"Of these students," said Mr. Scott, "official reports show that 450 are in colleges of liberal arts, about 250 in colleges of engineering, and the others distributed among different learned professions. There is, however, one most significant exception: there is not a Chinese student in America studying journalism. Of all the republics, China is possibly the one in which there is the least public opinion, the least interest in politics, and in the general welfare of the Nation. It is, therefore, the Nation in the greatest need of newspapers with wide circulation, edited by progressive leaders who could direct the thought of the Nation into effective unity.

"The United States developed the greatest newspapers in the world and we practically have a monopoly upon schools of journalism. The members of this conference would confer lasting benefit upon their native land if they would take this matter up with the governmental and educational authorities of China. They should select a group of talented young journalists and send them here for four years of training in our schools of journalism. This group, if wisely selected and trained, would return to China and exert a greater influence in harmonizing conflicting factions than is now being exerted by all their military forces."

Classified Advertisements

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Booming of a Novelist

By H. M. TOMLINSON

MR. HUTCHINSON, unsatisfied by his bewildering success with "If Winter Comes," has tried again with "This Freedom." His latest book was maneuvered to the second. It got across the line ahead of the Big Gooseberry and the Moral Bathing Costume. There is no need, therefore, to wish "This Freedom" success, because its success was foreordained. Nor to criticize it, for one might as well criticize the man who broke the bank at Monte Carlo. When a book compels people to discuss, during the hours of holiday boredom, whether or not a clever woman makes a good mother (when almost everybody is aware that a foolish woman may make a bad mother) then its author may be judged to have got well to windward of us. The literary value of the book is irrelevant. The book can get on very nicely without it. Though all the literary critics choose to neglect it, yet the buyers of fiction would be certain to take it along with their tennis racquets, chocolates, and jumpers.

But the critics, as it happens, will not leave the book in its right place in the window among the other comestibles for picnics. They select it from the mass of new printed matter, and distinguish it with a discussion as serious as though it had an affinity to their business of letters. It is fair to ask them to explain why they do this. They never treated Mr. Garvice so. They do not thus aid Miss Dell. I am one of those who, startled by the urgency of the request as to my opinion of "If Winter Comes," bought that book—paid for it, I repeat, with real money, over a retail bookseller's counter—for I had grown desperate with the hope that here at last was quality with popularity. As to that, I will say no more. One does not expect to get one's money back; but I will confess that I should be glad to learn, from reasoning as sound in general as should be expected of natural science, just why the last novel but one of Mr. Hutchinson's was so widely favored, for the disclosure of the springs of its popularity might explain much that has puzzled us in the behavior of our fellows of late.

Evidence for Sociologists

There must be evidence of great value to sociologists, hidden somewhere in the fiction which happens to be fashionable. We cannot suppose the reasons for that popularity to be idle reasons. It would be useful to compare the appeal of Miss Corelli with that of Mr. Hutchinson, and then to discover why it should happen that one is akin to the last generation and the other to this; the changes of tides and currents ought to be registered on charts which aid navigators in uncertain waters, even though pirates should use the knowledge designed for the benefit of good master mariners.

I will own up to it; I did not buy "This Freedom." I found it one day on a table, and, provoked by the seriousness of the critics of the book, opened it to see whether by any chance a miracle had happened to Mr. Hutchinson's pen, and that in the meantime he had learned to write. Naturally, no miracle had happened. He has written this book as he did the last. In many places its rush of inarticulated words is as embarrassing as the cries of a person whose emotions have got loudly beyond control, without cause, in a public place. The book contains some of the worst English ever printed. Its argument, if reduced to a cold statement, ought to be too silly to occupy the time and interest of anyone over the age of 15. Yet serious attention enough, from critics who presumably are well over that age, it has had, and it is time they were informed that they have committed a grave offense against their calling. However the public may receive a book, it is for the critics, who are paid to know better, to refuse to be intimidated, and to defend their standard till the last man has got the sack; for I am not going to suppose that these critics are unaware that "This Freedom" mocks the English language in a way which should never be tolerated.

One such critic, in a reputable London newspaper, in distinguishing the novel by bestowing upon it a special column for praise, yet admitted that its English was "horrible," and that its construction was delirious. He quoted a sentence as an example of its style, and in truth that sentence looked like a skein of tangled worsted without beginning or end. But he went on to declare that, though Mr. Hutchinson's style was ugly, and even horrible, that that was nothing. What is style? demanded the critic, in derision. And said that, after all, it was only a writer's manner, and that "manner does not make a book any more than manners make a man." He instanced Carlyle, whose style, he assumed we would all agree, is ugly.

One might call the Alps ugly, because, compared to the pattern of a nice linoleum, they appear to be without design. Yet even the formlessness of the Alps results from laws, which a geologist could explain; but certainly they are dominant and immense, compelling our regard, and inspiring awe, whether we like them or not. Carlyle's style was not ugly, and ought not to be instanced in the support of the sentences of a writer who has not sufficient control of the language to shape it to his mental images. For style is more than manner. No book can be horrible in its style, and yet good. Carlyle's style, say in "Past and Present," is often craggy and difficult; but it mounts and builds, opening to us wide prospects in time and space, till it has done what a good style alone can do—placed us in a world we did not know, and above it, with the means to understand it. Because style is more than manner. It is all of a writer—his technique (which probably is all the critic meant) his character, and his knowledge, resolved by judgment and imagination. Style is power, not manner; and a literary critic who is so confused about the essentials of his craft as to suppose that a good book can be written in "horrible" English would probably prefer that the "Madonna of the Rocks" had been painted by Leonardo with a tar-brush on a wall.

Eighteenth-Century Secrets

From "The Ladies," by E. Barrington (Atlantic Monthly Press)

Elizabeth, Duchess of Hamilton and Argyle

The Ladies

By E. Barrington. Boston: The Atlantic Monthly Press. $3.50.

Man's imagination is a strange thing, the use of it in literature a fascinating lure. Sir Harry Johnston found himself irresistibly drawn to follow the lives of the Dombeys and the Veneerings from the point where Dickens left them off, and to add several chapters to Shaw's account of Sylvia Warren and her mother.

Now comes Mr. E. Barrington to essay the even more engaging task of calling back some of the famous literary women of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. And how has he done it? He has allowed himself the poet's or rather the dreamer's license of juggling with dates and historical accuracy. This much he frankly admits in the preface. His purpose has been to let his fancy play with the secrets of these ladies, tormenting secrets which history has guarded well. "I have dreamed," he says. "I may hope that others will dream with me."

And what dreaming it is! Read but the first page and you are transported to the London of Charles II, as eager as is Mrs. Pepys to solve the mysteries of her Samuel's diary. No sooner have you left her possessed of the unpleasant facts which her woman's intuition told her lay hidden in her husband's pages of cipher, and of a noble determination to go on with the work of the day in spite of this knowledge, than you are wandering with the great Dr. Swift and "Stella" by the lake at Moor Park, while the young secretary as he was then and the blithe child laugh together over the budding tale of "Gulliver's Travels." The scene changes gradually to the deeper problems of their life, culminating in the tragic meeting between "Stella" and "Vanessa," perhaps the most dramatic of the seven episodes.

The fashionable London world of 1737 is next unfolded in an adventure which befell the Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. Brilliant, scintillating wit, great beauty, intelligence far above the ordinary, a wide knowledge of courts and society—all these qualifications for eighteenth century success did the lady possess. Yet they did not avail to keep domestic unhappiness from her door.

Then enters beauty itself. We are whisked from London to an ill-kept alley of Dublin, glamoured by the presence of the beautiful Gunning sisters. Profiting by the shrewd counsel of an actress on tour, the lovely pair exchange their alley for London lodgings. After the first gasp at their swift rise to fame, it seems natural enough that the two girls should become the toasts of London, Elizabeth soon to be Duchess of Hamilton, Maria Countess of Coventry.

There follows the amazing story of how still another beauty, Maria Walpole, became successively Countess of Waldegrave and Duchess of Gloucester; then the description of Fanny Burney's somewhat trying experiences as second-keeper of the robes to Queen Charlotte. The last sketch is an experiment with a heroine of fiction, who nevertheless has become fully as real as many heroines of history, Elizabeth Bennet. The "delightful creature," as Jane Austen thought her, is pictured here as mistress of Mr. Darcy's country house, in the midst of the attempted elopement of her somewhat flighty daughter who will, one feels, soon settle down and be her mother's own daughter.

"A shining constellation of wit and beauty," indeed, to be dealt with between the covers of one small book. Each sketch is so full of sprightly interest and delicate understanding that one is reluctant to leave it.

The reviewer is tempted to conjecture what Mr. Barrington would have made of one of his seven heroines if he had filled the whole 258 pages with her portrayal alone. But it is idle to condemn an author for giving his readers too much. Rather should the zest with which he enters upon his task be praised. He has subtly revived the social graces, the wit and charm and beauty of the days so long past, touching up with as delicate a brush as may be the deplorable morals and vices of the courts of the Georges. Best of all, he has entered into the individuality of each lady with an almost incredible surety of touch.

The Mother Tongue

Everyday Uses of English

By Maurice H. Weseen. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. $2 net.

Providing in concise form a treatment of all essential matters involved in every-day uses of the English language, Professor Weseen's book supplies that business man and the student should know how to appreciate. How many persons get a maximum return on their speaking and writing? To what extent is the mother tongue used correctly and effectively? "Everyday Uses of English," with its utilitarian attitude and matter-of-fact presentation, ought to be a means for remedying many defects that sometimes hamper progress, because not enough attention is being paid to language as the key to individual advancement.

The importance of a good business letter is set forth by examples that run from the day when Rameses compiled the first epistle of that kind extant, as now displayed in a Paris museum, until the present with its various facilities for making proper appeal. How significant spelling is today, the author emphasizes in page upon page, and makes a point of inquiring, as do many business men and editors: "Don't the schools teach spelling any more?"

Professor Weseen, who is assistant professor of English at the University of Nebraska, then continues: "Whether or not the spelling of today is poorer than a generation ago, it is certainly poor enough. When our university students make such crude errors as misalenous for miscellaneous, plose for plus, gaurentte for guarantee, and articuture for architecture, it begins to look as if the question concerning the present teaching of spelling would have to be answered in the negative."

Professor Weseen is of the opinion that much of the blame for poor spelling rests with the schools; that the addition of numerous new subjects to the school curriculum has tended to crowd out the older subjects, or at least to deprive them of some of the time and attention they formerly received.

The question of punctuation is much to the fore at present and on this score the author says: "The legal interpretation of wills has involved more questions of punctuation than has the interpretation of any other kind of instrument. Litigation in this field brings vividly before us the general ignorance concerning correct punctuation and the practical of a knowledge of at least re ordinary usages." App ly, Professor Weseen is not of those who believe it advisable to leave out punctuation wherever possible, but at the same time he is emphatic in declaring that "a good rule to follow in punctuation is this: 'Use a Punctuation Mark Only When You Have a Good Reason for Doing So.'"

In the face of the many practical, everyday uses of business reports, says Professor Weseen, it is surprising that the proper preparation of these reports has up to this time received scarcely any attention. In the chapter "Business Reports" the author then enters thoroughly into this matter and this fact alone would seem to make "Everyday Uses of English" an indispensable aid where the tremendous growth of modern business in scope and complexity has made impossible the direct personal contact upon which earlier business was based.

That omnipresent personage of our times, Mr. David Lloyd George, has his due in the Hon. Clive Bigham's book upon "The Prime Ministers of Britain," a bulky volume, decorated with portraits of all the statesmen in question. But in regard to the doughty Welshman Mr. Bigham steps warily, as he does indeed with Lord Rosebery, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Asquith, remarking of them merely: "Contemporary opinion will hardly deny the exceptional level of their eloquence and their mental qualities and will probably admit that they have not derogated in their conceptions of duty from the great traditions of their predecessors. How high they have risen in statecraft and in leadership and what measure of genius they have displayed in the government of an empire, it will be for posterity to say." However, Mr. Bigham is more decided in his opinions of their predecessors, including Disraeli.

Primarily for children is "A History of Everyday Things in England," by Marjorie and C. H. B. Quennell, just published in New York by Scribners. This is indeed a book for children to enjoy, for the illustrations are done with a quiet quirk of humor, and the text is eminently readable.

A Picture of French Peasant Life

Le Buisson d'Epines

Par Noël Sabord. Paris: Grasset. 6fs. 75.

There is a genus of writing which belongs to the French. It is to be found in their descriptions of their own peasantry and country-life. Belgium, possessing similar instincts, pursuits and ambitions, has indeed produced the same sort of literature, the kind of literature which might have been inspired by Millet's "L'Angelus," or "The Gleaners," and has written it in French, thus further identifying herself with her French neighbor and confrère.

It is to this genus of writing which, however satisfactorily translated, is only really known between the yellow covers of its French binding, that M. Sabord's book belongs.

The Theme of the Story

The life of the Limousin peasant is hard, and the Clements, husband and wife, were forced to fight with a dogged persistence for the least recompense from the sterile soil about their little farm. To labor from morning to night, with hardly enough to live upon, and yet never without the open door and a seat at their table for those less fortunate than themselves, to know neither relaxation nor luxury of any kind, such was the life of Leonard and Marion, his wife. The advent of little Jean, a son and heir to the homestead, was like a sudden shaft of tender light amidst their gray surroundings. His mother's beautiful devotion and self-effacement, his father's pride and ambition, how snugly they fenced about those first simple, happy years. Yet always there is the background of ceaseless labor and that shadow which lies heavily over the whole book, growing deeper as time moves on—the anxiety lest there should not be enough to pay for their simple meals. Here is the theme of the story, and it is pursued inexorably through every phase of the little Jean's experience, until it would seem that author and characters alike have got a wholly distorted view of the tragedies of the poor and the villainies of the rich.

The Handicaps of Their Son

Conscious of their own hardships and limitations, the Clements determined to turn their little son into a man of learning—the path to fortune. But the same concept of labor which kept his father and mother bowed from dawn to twilight over the soil—how Millet has typified it in "The Gleaners"—was to keep the little Jean bent over his books. At first he loved history and poetry, because of their interest and their charm; but, before long, initiative and joy were forgotten in the battle to surmount the difficulties, the enormous handicaps which beset the son of a peasant who did not even know how to speak his own language properly, and went to school in wooden shoes!

The early and later struggles, the pride and joy of his parents over his first successes, the moment when they knew that his future meant what they had planned and desired for him—and yet hardly dared to face for themselves loneliness and continuous hard work—are all told with that intimacy and yet restraint of which M. Sabord is master. They pictured wealth for him which, though they were too humble to think of sharing it, would satisfy them in the knowledge that it was his and that, in laboring for him, they had been the means of making it possible. Neither fame nor fortune came to Jean Clement. M. Sabord makes it very clear that such emoluments are not to be won along the path trod by a French elementary schoolmaster—or, at any rate, were not before the war.

His Own Biggest Handicap

The sensitiveness of petit Jean to his peasant accent and wooden shoes was only accentuated as he plodded furtively on amidst companions better provided for and less lowly born than himself. That his miseries were the result of his own exaggerated self-consciousness and timidity, there is ample proof; it is to be regretted that the writer, with all his power of analysis, has not recognized that Jean Clement, looking for ridicule and showing himself incapable of courage and initiative, was always his own biggest handicap. His lack of equipment lay rather in himself, than in his empty pockets and humble upbringing.

The finest and most characteristic passages of the book are those describing the countryside which, however poor and unyielding of harvest, never fails to answer to the soft winds and gentle sunshine of spring, embroidering with pink rosebuds the banks and hedges and bringing rows of cornflowers, like scattered stars, amidst the sprouting corn. The picture of petit Jean, wide-eyed and intelligent, viewing with grave appreciation the multitudinous objects which appear to exist solely for his benefit, is a delightful one; the picture of Marion, his gentle, patient, industrious mother, is one of extraordinary pathos. The reader feels that he will recognize these characters again, bending not unhappily to their work, even as Millet has portrayed them; he will recognize petit Jean, too, proudly doing his little bit of work beside them, or carrying his father's lunch to him in a basket at noon, for there is a sincerity and a simplicity in these pictures which makes them live.

But less sincere and vivid is the writing describing the deeper shadows and harsher experiences to which the little Jean Clement passes, as soon as he comes face to face with the world beyond his village. Then the charm, if not the pathos, fades from the picture; it would seem as though the writer has forgotten and, further, is determined that the reader shall forget also, that with each spring, however severe the winter, however dark and cold its days and nights, the roses do not hesitate to pattern the wayside with their beauty, nor the cornflowers to spring forth starlike amidst the corn.

Contemporary Art

Since Cezanne

By Clive Bell. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. $2.50.

Mr. Bell's latest essays combine criticism on the poetry, painting, sculpture and music of the present day. Renoir he acclaims as the greatest living painter. Naturally he is most impressed by Renoir's latest period. Out of what might have been a handicap has sprung the artist's marvellous new technique; because of this he paints with soft strokes and patches, lumpily. Mr. Bell gives his impression of Renoir's latest style thus:

"It is as though forms had been melted down to their component colors, and the pool of iridescent loveliness thus created fixed by a touch of the master's magic—lightly frozen over by an enchanting frost. Only ice is cold. At any rate, what happens to the spectator is that first he perceives a tangle of rather hot and rather inharmonious tones; finally from this harmony emerge completely realized and exquisitely related forms. After which, if he has any sense of art, he remains spellbound and uncritical, and ceases to bother about how the thing was done."

Mr. Bell takes Matisse and Picasso rather more seriously than many persons are inclined to do. Picasso, he considers the master of the modern movement. To him Picasso is one of the most personal artists alive, owing "to his choice of colors, the appropriateness of his most astonishing audacities, the disconcerting yet delightful perfection of his taste, the unlooked for yet positive beauty of his harmony." Much depends on the point of view. There are those to whom Picasso's "Spanish Village," for instance, looks like a heap of tumbling blocks. "De gustibus non disputandem" is a good motto in this day, when speaking of art and artists.

Of Cezanne himself he makes this undeniably true declaration. "Cezanne is the full stop between impressionism and the contemporary movement. Of course there is really no such thing as a full stop in art any more than there is in nature. Movement grows out of movement, and every artist is attached to the past by a thousand binders springing from a thousand places in the great stem of tradition, but it is true that there is hardly one modern artist of importance to whom Cezanne is not father or grandfather."

The best essay in the book is on "The Artistic Problem." It would be a pleasure to quote it entirely. Not that one would necessarily agree with his conclusion that "one artistic problem is as good as another, just as one kind of nib is as good as another, since problems are valuable only as means. That problem is best for any particular artist that serves that particular artist best. The ideal problem will be one that raises his power most, while limiting his fancy least." Many will say that Cubism is not worth considering, and that any particular artist expressing himself through that channel would better find himself another problem.

This by no means impairs the general excellence of the essay. To define the working of creative art in clear, brilliant terms is something few have succeeded in doing. Mr. Bell's expression is so happily lucid that to read is to admire. The style is not impeccable, but it arrests and holds.

"Anatomizing" Poetry

An Anatomy of Poetry

By A. Williams-Ellis. Oxford: Basil Blackwell. Price 7s. 6d. net.

Of all the arts poetry is, in Omar Khayyam's language, "youth's sweet-scented manuscript." If we be wise, we do not examine too closely its hieroglyphic markings or even the quality of the poet's ink, for comeliness and harmony are inherent in the poetic mind, and not so dependent on perfection of utterance as most of us seem to imagine. Long before he has made a single penmark the poet endows the universe with his own loveliness of pattern and color—rich and ample if thought is inclined that way, like the early Florentine painters, or soft and delicate if the old English water-colorists are his nearest kinsmen. The embellishment of the poet's mood, during its expression in poetical language, is of small account compared to the great fact that poetry exists in all its deep beauty long before it is perceived humanly. One recalls a charming comparison of the world's art to a wood of various trees; in such a wood the tree of poetry would be the almond tree, which in every characteristic is the embodiment of youth. But it would be a mistake to deny the permanence of poetry, because the almond tree must pass away.

Dissecting Poetry Futile

Dissection of the written poem, therefore, must in an absolute sense be futile always, and especially so in a volume whose writer so emphatically proclaims dissection to be her business that she actually chooses for her title, "An Anatomy of Poetry." Mrs. Ellis, who would, of course, refuse to grant that such a task must needs be futile, is a daughter of Mr. St. Leo Strachey, who conducts the London "Spectator," and herself is his poetry editor. A section of her book consists of short studies of present-day poets, though these appear to be included as make-weight, their analytical quality being negligible. It is in the earlier pages that the attempt at anatomizing is made; and the author's ability to make it may be measured by her pronouncement on what is a beautiful and deservedly famous example of modern vers librism, Miss Amy Lowell's "Patterns." "The phraseology of the whole poem is an outrage," writes Mrs. Ellis; "but we do not feel all the indignation with Miss Lowell that we might feel, because we realize that she is not really writing poetry at all, but making a material experiment." To dismiss the poem at that is to miss the whole subtle significance of it. Miss Lowell's success in invoking a strangely timeless atmosphere, for example, becomes apparent at once through the employment of certain semi-archaic words. But, is it not impossible, in any event, to dissect or anatomize an "atmosphere"? And as the real achievements of poetry are atmospheric, with the craftsman's ringing of the alphabetical changes a mere means to an end, it follows that the reader's reaction to poetry must come from within, and any second person's attempted anatomy of poetry be without value except from the standpoint of personal satisfaction.

An Inadequate Definition

Without value: that is, unless we are interested in the reaction to poetry of that second person. When Coleridge sought to define poetry and describe his own emotions as he made contact with it, his "Biographia Literaria" had an immediate value for us. So have the critical writings of Prof. John Livingston Lowes of Harvard, and Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch of Cambridge, Eng. For the minds of such men are interesting in themselves; we are glad of any glimpse into them. But nothing in Mrs. Ellis' book draws us to the thought at the back of it. Nowhere in her pages are we moved, except to note that her definition of poetry is inadequate—she does not take it beyond that of art generally, which she regards as "the effort to express, alongside a rational meaning, something of those forces which lie in that great hinterland of consciousness, the inexpressible." We note also that she sprinkles the names of contemporaries about her pages so indiscriminately that they are robbed of importance; and that her composition is too slipshod and slangy for a serious analytical effort—"I think it is almost certain that to a great extent these opposite effects, or if you will affectations of style, have sprung from a single cause: Anno Domini." She exaggerates: one month a poet would do so and so, she writes, "the next he would confine himself to words of one syllable and lines of one word." She misinterprets: "The Byron - Baudelaire - Maupassant-Wilde type of poet was just as sure about moral principles as he (Tennyson), only the assurance took them the other way: they praised the flowers of evil." Incidentally we might ask why Maupassant comes into the category. And, finally—nor have we gone beyond her first 26 pages—is our own age so excellent that we can afford to caricature another? "Is there positively no cure for human fallibility?" she asks. "If not, let us at least not fall into the error of the Victorians who would honestly have declared that they suffered from no such malady." No one competent to wield the anatomizer's weapon could think such a thought as that; no one interesting enough to make an attempt at dissection worth watching would utter it.

Writing to Formula

IN THE annals of literature, this surely will be set down as the era of quantity production. Consider the wares on any well-equipped news stand and note the number of weekly and monthly periodicals you have never inspected beyond their gaudy covers. Then, in any book shop, observe the number of new novels, the names of which are entirely unfamiliar, by authors of whose existence you were not even aware. Having done this, and arrived at something approaching a mental conception of the aggregate, multiply this by 12 and you will have a general idea of the literary output of America in a year.

What is still more amazing than the vast total is the even quality of good workmanship to be found in these books and magazines. There is an ease and deftness about the story-telling that comprises most of the product, which indicates that these authors know their business.

Just as noticeable, however, is the almost total absence in all this writing of anything important or significant. The reason is that almost every American writer today does his work with one eye on his market and the other on the motion picture rights. The result is bad fiction and worse "movies."

Formula governs. One editor says: "We want stories in which youth is seen overcoming obstacles and reaching commercial success," and soon a little group of writers coagulates around this magazine and whittles out stories that they all know the editor will buy. So down the list the condition repeats itself. These groups could almost unionize, so thoroughly is their work standardized, and so much does it resemble carpentering.

Ordeal by Cinema

Then comes the ordeal by cinema. Reports of fabulous sums paid for picture rights dazzle the workman. Few are able to turn away from the gleam. The majority study the "movie" formula and engraft it upon the magazine formula. Then they cover these bare bones with a tissue of fluent and often spirited writing. The product is neither a living, breathing story, nor a classic statue, but a manikin.

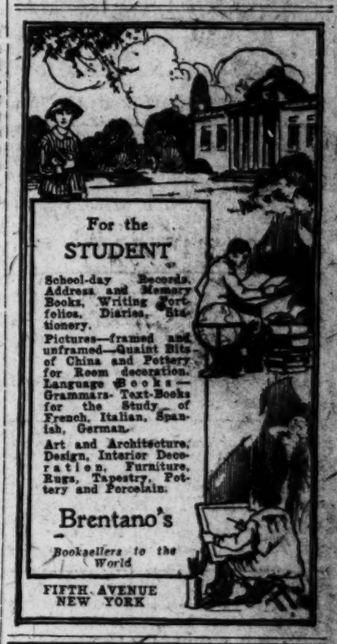
Several years ago, when I was working for a moving picture company, an organization of writers asked me to talk to them about writing for the screen. The only thing I said was that the best way to write for the screen was to forget the screen and write as well as they knew how. Anything less than that, I pointed out, would be unfair to both the writer and the screen. Unless the screen could make use of the writer's finest work, he would be doing himself a grave injustice to take it into consideration. Moreover, the screen, though it had not then discovered the fact, was in dire need of real literature, literature embodying American ideas and ideals, and writing done to measure would prevent the screen from developing to a point where it would be the author's servant and not his master. The sequel was somewhat pathetic. Half a dozen of the young men at the meeting appeared at my office the next day with scenarios, written with only the screen in mind, and not at all designed for magazine publication. They agreed with all I had said, but they wanted "some of that movie money."

The Situation in England

In England, on the other hand, the financial reward of magazine popularity is not nearly so great, and the motion picture companies, utilizing largely the great British fiction classics, do not dangle such tempting bait before the eyes of the writer. There is little doubt that these are important factors in the result that many of the best sellers in America are English novels. Similarly, the English writer does not plunge immediately into fiction when he leaves the egg. Why has America no Chesterton, Milne or Beerbohm, if it is not because the young and easily influenced writer, observing at the outset that the great demand and the great reward is for fiction, takes that road? Chesterton, Milne and Beerbohm sell well in America, but their success is not sufficiently spectacular to attract the attention of the novice.

In the mere matter of good writing, aside from subject matter, the Americans have no need to shrink from comparison with the English. But so long as the magazine and the "movie" formulas persist, it will remain extremely difficult for American writers to transmute their silver of facility into the gold of literature.

R. B.



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THE HOME FORUM

At the Cricket Festival

YOU cannot miss the ground. You have only to follow the stream of pilgrims, walking briskly in twos and threes, field-glasses dangling from shoulder. All except the most youthful of them have been there before. They know all the procedure. For the pilgrimage to the cricket festival is an annual solemnity, unvarying from time immemorial, except when some crowded excursion train from the far corner of England has rolled in a few minutes behind scheduled time.

When you have passed the turnstiles, you do not stop to admire the magnificent expanse of green sward, dotted with white flannels and the variegated blazers of colleges and schools. You do not even stop to inhale the fresh sea breeze that plays around the rim of the amphitheater. You still follow the stream, down between rows of empty benches, on to the ground itself, and make for the center of it. You ignore the balls of practising batsmen that come whizzing past your head. It is all music in your ears. Each time your new straw hat is seriously threatened, you are duly warned by a chorus of "heads!"

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You will find the pilgrims halted around a beautiful, close-cropped patch of herbiage, carefully roped off, smooth as a bagatelle board. This is the pivotal point of the coming tournament. This is the "pitch." This, in short, is the shrine to which the devout have journeyed from all parts to pay their homage.

Silently and respectfully they stand, watching the groundsman and his assistants move a great horse-roller back and forth lest a wayward crumb of earth should even yet spoil its perfection.

In the neighborhood of the pavilion, batsmen in flannels and leg pads are testing their form, or in other words spanking balls to all parts of the crowded field. These are popular heroes of the game, come from all counties to play in the festival. These you must watch, and identify, if you can. Some might question the wisdom of promenading the ground with balls streaking through the air on all sides. Not so the pilgrims. They merely "duck" when necessary and smile contentedly.

With these duties performed, you may select your seat. It is better to do so before the pavilion bell signals to clear the ground. The choice of a position is a matter requiring balanced judgment and several years' experience. If you are an "old hand," you know your seat already. You have occupied it probably every year since you came to the festival as a small boy with your dad. If not, there are many pros and cons involved. Do you want to be behind the wicket, square with the wicket, in line with Third Man and Mid-On, on the upper, the lower, or the middle benches? You will probably be anchored to that seat for seven hours, or, including the second day of the match, fourteen hours, or, including the third day, twenty-one hours. So it is no light matter to decide.

You poke around the benches for a while and at last spy a country rector, comfortably installed on a midway seat, square with the wicket. He has with him two young sons in white flannels and red blazers, a perfect picture of placid contentment. Evidently he is an old hand. You know it will be safe to sit beside him.

By the time the second bell goes, the crowd is mostly seated, the roller has been hastily trundled to its parking place beside the score-board, the pitch has been unroped, and the field is set for the first great match of the festival: Gentlemen versus Players.

Here it should be explained that, in county cricket parlance, a gentleman is one who plays for love, and a player one who plays for money. Perhaps, however, taking all exceptions and overlapments into consideration, the definition is rather more neat than accurate.

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The introductory act to the ceremony is the stately progress of two portly individuals in long white cotton coats from the pavilion to the pitch. Famed heroes of the nineties these, now august arbiters for the festival. Arrived at the pitch, they scrutinize the turf, detect those inequalities that escaped mowing machine, roller and the groundsman's vigilance and deftly pat them down with the foot. Then a hand-clapping rattles round the amphitheater. The gentlemen are filing out to take first turn at fielding. The sun shines full on their beautifully laundered flannels. All around is a fluttering of score cards, for a busy half hour is ahead identifying these eleven stalwarts.

The technical work of identification goes on until each player is accounted for, by which time the batsmen are in place, the "field" arranged, the amphitheater is wrapped in silence, the umpire has called "play!" and the seven hours' vigil has officially begun.

For a time you are concerned with the condition of the bench, the unrelenting hardness of which is not mitigated by the sight of the Chairman of the Festival Committee and members of his house party, directly opposite, reclining in red-cushioned, wicker armchairs. But a scrutiny of the benches in front shows that the coats, wraps and shawls, carried by each spectator, are not so much wearing apparel as upholstering for the seats. Soon you are as comfortable as the duke.

At twelve o'clock, the rector receives his first caller. He is a tall, thin, clean-shaven fellow, evidently a wearer of frock-coats and top-hats, now attired in grey flannels and a panama. He comes strolling round with two small children in his wake.

"Why, here's Mr. Luscomb!" he exclaims. "Have you deserted your old place?"

"Only for today," the rector reassures him. "I had an idea I could get a better general view of the field here. But it's very doubtful. We shall be back in the old place tomorrow. I'm delighted to see you, Tompkins. You're up for the week, I suppose."

"Oh, yes. I never miss a match. A great game, isn't it? Did you get a look at the pitch?"

"Yes, indeed."

The rector is still waving adieu when a mighty roar breaks out. Kenneth and Horace who had gone on a tour of the ground pending the arrival of Kelly, the slogger, rush back breathless.

"Did you see that, Dad? Sprott was caught at cover. One-handed catch, low down."

During the discussion over this event a bronzed figure with drooping grey moustaches comes stalking along. He is obviously a wearer of uniforms, but now appears in light check suit with norfolk jacket.

"Hello, Luscomb, old man," cries the newcomer. "Why, how are you? Now am I fuddled or have you worked into a different camp since I left for India?"

"Well, today's an exception, Colonel," replies the rector. "We're still loyal to the old place."

"Ah, glad to hear it. I say, old man. India's all right in its way, but—well, I've missed festival week five times. Just think! Really, it's more than a man can stand, don't you know. I simply had to come home." (Bell rings.) "Hello, what's going on?"

"I fancy that was the luncheon bell."

"Oh, so it was. Well, let's go down and see the pitch. I didn't get a peep at it this morning. My train was at least six minutes late. Oh, I say Luscomb. What on earth is this blundering government—" They go down to the field arm in arm.

Meanwhile the crowd rushes down in two streams, the one for a second viewing of the pitch, the other to get a "close-up" of the players as they return to the pavilion.

During the afternoon, the rector receives half a dozen callers of various ages, trades and professions, and then leaves his seat to make calls of his own. His sons, pending the arrival of Kelly, the slogger, spend their time watching the scoreboard manipulators, the band, which opened operations after lunch, the ducal tent, the luncheon tent, and the scoreboard printing machine.

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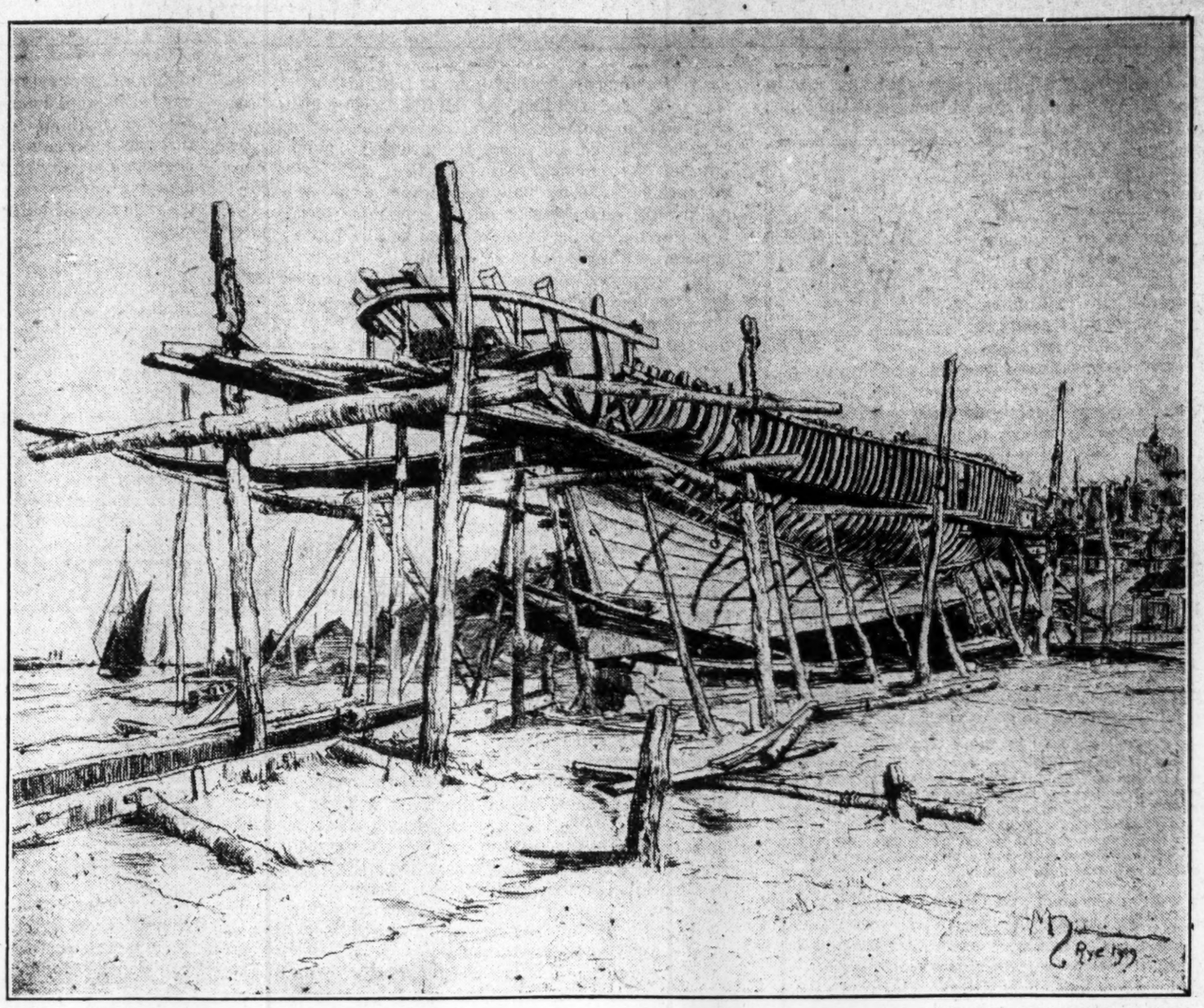
Stumps were drawn at six, and next morning you are on the field in good time to get a better look at the pitch. You also want to see Kelly, the slogger, who had not reached the wicket on the first day. Kelly spends five minutes at the wicket, lifts four balls out of the ground, then is caught out, having scored 24 runs. You see the rector and his boys at his old seat in the shilling stand behind the wicket. He pays you a call, and so do the boys.

Next day the game itself begins to get exciting. A close finish is pending, and for the last four hours not a ball is bowled without an accompanying cheer, or shout, or sigh, or groan, or shiver among the crowd. Even the sedate rector keeps jumping to his feet and shouting, "Well played indeed, sir!" The Colonel's face is purple with excitement. Finally the players win with a last wicket stand.

Some say these cricket festivals are slow affairs. Well, so much the better. Here at least is one place where business and autos and all such speeding up apparatus have no admittance. You sit about with ten thousand congenial, contented fellow creatures, meet your old friends and chat with them, knowing you will find them in the best of good humors. And all the while a game of marvelous intricacy and skill is in progress.



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High Noon in the Boat Yard, Rye, England, from the Etching by Martin Hardie, R. E.

The Art of Mr. Martin Hardie

THERE are many links between Mr. Martin Hardie and the art of the etcher, more, perhaps, than with any other devotee of the art. Mr. Hardie, to give the official link the precedence, rules over the Department of Engraving, Illustration and Design at the Victoria and Albert Museum, in London, and in this position he is and has always been a singularly genial and elucidating helper to all who seek his aid. Further he is Honorary Secretary of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers, as well as of the Print Collectors Club—all of which posts he fills in the most efficient and charming manner. It is, however, with Martin Hardie, the etcher, that we are most concerned here.

Hardie seems to possess all the qualities which go to make the perfect etcher. As he lives in an atmosphere of art, it is not to be wondered at that his naturally artistic and appreciative temperament has been further developed. He has a singularly open eye for subjects particularly well suited to the copper plate and he views them and translates them in a cultured and attractive, one might be tempted at times to call it, a discreet manner. With small means, so to speak, he achieves very charming results, one need only look at the water in some of his etchings and dry points to see this. And is it not one of the great, if not the foremost, charms of etching, that within a small compass, in its own individual and consummate way, it conveys the very mood of its subject, ignoring unessential and superfluous details?

In Sir Frank Short, the president of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers, Martin Hardie found the perfect master and the effects of his example and teaching can easily be traced especially in the earlier work of this gifted disciple. By degrees, however, Martin Hardie has evolved individuality and independence, and although he did not immediately jump into the front rank of English etchers, museums, exhibitions and private collections bear ample witness of the distinguished position to which he has now attained.

Mr. Hardie is an admirable draughtsman, and no subject, however complex, is likely to present any difficulties on this score. Although some of his work is marked by an enticing simplicity and sincerity, both in conception and treatment, he in other instances is intrigued by the exactly opposite qualities in the motif: strong contrasts of light and deep shadows, an intricate multitude of conflicting lines. The etching reproduced above—"High Noon in the Boat Yard, Rye"—is an example of this latter side of his work. It is beautifully designed, direct on the copper, and very pleasing, the supporting beams standing out in subdued picturesqueness in the idle noonday haze, allowing the eye of the beholder to travel beyond, to the water with its odd sail, and the distant horizon.

In other work Hardie manifests his love of quaint old-world scenes in all their mellowed beauty, or he depicts with unfailing and accurate appreciation architectural subjects of outstanding merit, these, too, often enhanced by that patina of centuries, always so dear to the true artist.

Irving's Short Story

I consider a story merely as a frame on which to stretch the materials; it is the play of thought, and sentiment, and language, the weaving in of characters, lightly, yet expressively delineated; the familiar and faithful exhibiton of scenes in common life; and the half-concealed vein of humor that is often playing through the whole,—these are among what I aim at, and upon which I felicitate myself in proportion as I think I succeed.—Washington Irving.

Poetry from Within

The only true or inspired poetry is always from within, not from without. The experience contained in it has been spiritually transmuted from lead into gold. It is severely logical, the most trivial of its adornments being subservient to, and suggested by, the dominant idea; any departure from whose dictates would be the "falsifying of a revelation." It is unadulterated with worldly wisdom, deference to prevailing opinions, mere talent or cleverness. Its anguish is untainted by the gall of bitterness, its joy is never selfish.—James Thomson.

Wayfaring Meed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Oh, the little Roman donkeys go
trudging up and down,
Hither, yon, and crosswise, a-through
the stately town,
Their merry bells a-tinkle, their tassels red a-toss—
Eh, were Rome to lose her donkeys,
'twould be a fearsome loss!

Full fortunate the family that owns a
donkey stout!
Few loads are ever high enough for
him to fuss about;
Melons to overflowing may fill the
wobbly cart—
Up mounts that numerous family, and
gaily off they start!

Sometimes suave Signor Donkey receives a sounding thwack—
What use? It lands unheeded upon
his rusty back!
He knows he's going fast enough—
his sage ears signal "No!"
His driver sighs—and onward, at the
same old pace they go!

With philosophic calm he plods along
day after day.
For he has a sense of humor, and he
has a bunch of hay
Tied to one thill convenient, for him
to munch at will,—
"An' thees," explains Pietro, "mak'
heem not min' da hill!"

MORAL

All meed for faithful service keep not
till close of day,
But cheer the patient toiler while on
the toilsome way!

Minnie Leona Upton.

Night in the Garden

What words can in any way describe the full meaning of night-time in a country garden, when the enchantment of the dark uncovers scents that all the powers of the sunshine failed to woo? When everything is very still and delicately solemn in the blue, transparent moonlight and luminous shadows; when illusive whisperings come to us from the ground, the air, the trees; whisperings that may be but the echo of our thoughts, overpowered with the beauty of it all, and yet seem new and very dear to us. Stoop down and lift that heavy head of flowers, drenched with dew, and bent upon its stalk, and see if something living, laughing, dancing with an elfish delight, is not in hiding there. Surely there are little eyes watching from between the leaves, from the cracks in the orchard wall, from the very grass blades of the lawn? But no! Only the damp, sweet-scented earth, and mossy twigs, and sleepy snails and spiders.

Look in the corner where the flower-pots lie clustered in a heap—such a home for tiny folk to dwell in! Something goes scurrying away into the darkness behind the wheelbarrow as you approach, something small, and brown, and low upon the ground; and a soft chuckling note comes from the throat of a little bird in the tree above, half mocking, half dreamy, as he tucks his head down again, and lifts the other foot into the warm feathers around his heart.

A world of wonder in a night garden!

"Arise, Go to Nineveh"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE short Biblical account of Jonah's mission to Nineveh, puzzling though it has proved to commentators, unfolds a character so human, both in righteous zeal and in headstrong self-will and repentance, that it belongs to the ages; and is not merely an interesting legend from a bygone literature. When God said to Jonah: "Arise, go to Nineveh," he was to reveal to its people the doom which must befall their city, unless they abandoned their sinful practices; but he took ship, and fled in another direction. A storm arose and endangered the ship, and he was cast overboard because the superstitious sailors regarded him as the probable cause of their misfortune. Miraculously preserved from the waves, Jonah retraced his steps, and proceeded to Nineveh in humility to fulfill God's command. So effective was his work that the Ninevites heeded his warning, and their doom was averted; but Jonah, instead of viewing this as the successful outcome of his mission, saw only what appeared to him as God's refusal to sustain him in his prophecy that destruction would overtake Nineveh. To him, as to many another zealous reformer since, evil existed only as person, and was to be extinguished only through some measure of personal vengeance or retribution.

Mrs. Eddy has made clear the precise nature of evil in countless passages throughout her writings; and her teachings on the point are concisely summarized in a brief paragraph on page 71 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where she says: "Nothing is real and eternal,—nothing is Spirit,—but God and His idea. Evil has no reality. It is neither person, place, nor thing, but is simply a belief, an illusion of material sense." Though the punishment of sin may not always impend visibly, in so immediate and dramatic a way as in the account of Jonah's voyage, still it remains an inexorable fact that sin cannot go unpunished. Sin is, by its nature, a denial of God, or good; and to the extent that it is indulged, it necessarily has the effect of cutting off the human perception of good, and of inciting its victim to find pleasure in that which, not being good, is, consequently, mortal and transitory. The inevitable doom of mortality constitutes the punishment of sin, and it must at last impel the sinner to seek refuge in God; for good alone is permanent and satisfying. The punishment of sin never extends, however, to the spiritual man, made in God's image and likeness.

As mortals conscientiously endeavor to give expression to the true, spiritual nature of man, they experience in growing degree the protecting power of God, and rejoice in the divine succor which is extended to them, even when evil thoughts and purposes appear to be most relentlessly seeking to compass their destruction. Jonah's remarkable escape from the waves illustrates the powerlessness of hatred to interfere with a divinely ordained plan. The activity of good can have no other effect than to save men by destroying sin. Neither punishment nor destruction can reach those who, having scientifically freed themselves from the attempt of sin to identify itself with them, have thereby attained a realization of true being. The grave itself cannot hinder the progressive demonstration of harmony and dominion. One can confidently invoke God's protection for those near and dear to him, for himself, and for every lawful occasion in which he may figure.

Primarily, the experience of Jonah calls attention to the imperative need of obedience to the divine commands. Pressed with demands for some visible sign of his Messianic authority, Jesus intimated to the scribes and Pharisees that no sign would be given "but the sign of the prophet Jonas." To those who are obedient to God's requirements, there is never lacking the sign which attests the heavenly Father's approval; for, through obedience, one enters into fellowship with God, and consciously aligns himself with the omnipotence of divine law. The receptiveness which children so frequently manifest toward that which is good exemplifies that obedience which, rising to the heights of a pure faith, lifts consciousness to the possession of treasures hidden from material sight.

In her restoration, through Christian Science, of the healing religion which Christ Jesus taught and demonstrated, Mrs. Eddy has made it very plain that mere verbal repentance is far from constituting a worthy compliance with God's requirements. Sin appears in thought before it is expressed in deeds; and to plead its unreality while at the same time indulging it in practice, is shallow hypocrisy, which can never deceive divine intelligence. Sometimes the repentant sinner, genuinely endeavoring to prove the sincerity of his reformation, may feel overwhelmed by the difficulties which attend his path. Let such a one take courage. No single effort to gain righteousness is unseen of the Father, divine Love. Mrs. Eddy has beautifully expressed the tenderness of God's protection in these words (Miscellany, p. 149): "Remember, thou canst be brought into no condition, be it ever so severe, where Love has not been before thee and where its tender lesson is not awaiting thee. Therefore despair not nor murmur, for that which seeketh to save, to heal, and to deliver, will guide thee, if thou seekest this guidance."

Art Museums for All

Not long ago it would have seemed strange enough to bracket together as entitled to consideration in the establishment and the conduct of a museum of art all these differing kinds of possible visitors from the historian of art and the expert in criticism to the school child and the makers of neckties or spoons. (I have seen in a department store neckties labelled as made of silks designed from examples in the Metropolitan.) In the old days museums and galleries were thought of as safe repositories for valuable things prized by people already cultivated in this special direction. It was understood that such people would get pleasure and profit from such things. But it was hardly thought that the public at large would greatly concern itself about them, or that anyone would wish to learn about them—or, at all events, that anyone would expect their guardians to aid and supplement, in the museum itself, such instruction as its contents might in themselves afford. Proper conservation and perfunctory little catalogues, and the guardians' duty was done. But a time came when the museum wished and hoped to attract the general public, and now it feels that it must also instruct the public while serving the scholar and continuing to give delight to the connoisseur. Not long ago one of the administrators of an American museum told me that when he began his work all that he cared to consider, all that he thought worth considering, was the approval and the benefit of other scholars. Today he is one of those who know best how to attract and to teach the public. "No museum," said recently another such official, "now has a right to ask to be supported by the city or the public unless it works for its living."—Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer, in The North American Review.

Beauty Everywhere

Wherever snow falls or water flows or birds fly, wherever day and night meet in twilight, wherever the blue heaven is hung by clouds or sown with stars, wherever are forms with transparent boundaries, wherever are outlets into celestial space . . . there is Beauty, plenteous as rain, shed for thee, and though thou shouldst walk the world over, thou shalt not be able to find a condition inopportune or ignoble.—Emerson.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1922

EDITORIALS

The Sulgrave Institution Gifts

WHEN the White Star liner Adriatic reached New York the other day from Liverpool, carrying eight members of the British branch of the Sulgrave Institution, who have come to the United States to present statues of William Pitt the Elder, Edmund Burke, and James Bryce to the American people, another link was forged in the chain of friendship binding these two great English-speaking peoples. It may be remembered that American donors have in recent years presented the Saint-Gaudens statue of Lincoln which now stands at Westminster, the Barnard "Lincoln" which is at Manchester, the Houdin statue of Washington which is erected in front of the National Gallery, and busts of Washington which are placed in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, at Sulgrave Manor, and in the Town Hall at Liverpool. Thus this gift of Sir Charles and Lady Wakefield to America reciprocates the sentiments of friendship already expressed by the United States for Great Britain.

The statue of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, is to be unveiled on Sept. 14 at Pittsburgh, the city whose name was changed from Ft. Duquesne to its present form in his honor in 1758. This was after he first opened up the west to the colonists through the vigorous campaign of the British troops, supported by the American militia, against the French forts, which was organized under his efforts. Indeed, the capture of the three forts, Ft. Duquesne, Louisburg, and Ticonderoga, on Lake Champlain marked the close of the French attempt to bar the advance of the colonists to the valley of the Mississippi, and to place in other than English hands the destinies of North America. It was Pitt, too, who opposed to his utmost the proposal of taxing the colonies and led the opposition which resulted in the repeal of the Stamp Act. "In my opinion," he said, "this kingdom has no right to lay a tax on the colonies. . . . America is obstinate! America is almost in open rebellion! Sir, I rejoice that America has resisted. Three millions of people so dead to all the feelings of liberty as voluntarily to submit to be slaves would have been fit instruments to make slaves of the rest." Later his proposals show that he was aiming for a policy of absolute conciliation between the mother country and America—a federal union between the settlements and Great Britain, which would have left the colonies completely their own masters in all matters of internal government and have linked them only by ties of affection and loyalty to the general body of the Empire.

Edmund Burke also was an outstanding figure in urging the importance of Anglo-American friendship. It was indeed his speech on the repeal of the Stamp Act which lifted him in a moment into fame. Later he bent every effort to bring about a conciliation between the colonies and the British Crown. In fact, in the events which ended in the emancipation of the American colonies from the monarchy, his political genius shone with an extraordinary brightness. His speeches are almost the one monument of the struggle on which a lover of English greatness can look back with pride and a sense of worthiness in a time when there was much of the opposite manifested.

The claim upon the affections of the people of the United States which James Viscount Bryce exercised was of a different but of a transcendent nature. "The peaceful co-operation of our two peoples," he declared in what was practically his farewell message to America, spoken just prior to his sailing for England last autumn, "who understand one another as no other two peoples do or can do, which cherish the same ideals and equally desire the welfare of mankind, and equally love the principles of freedom by which we have lived and prospered, the co-operation of our peoples to extinguish hatreds and to preserve peace, offers the best and perhaps the only prospect of averting the world from the recurrence of those calamities from which we have largely suffered." For the attainment of this purpose he labored with indefatigable energy and marvelous ability during a period of more than fifty years. He strove for a deepening of the friendship and unity between the people of the British Commonwealth and the people of America, a work for which he was peculiarly well qualified, his book, "The American Commonwealth," which was first published more than thirty years ago, being accepted throughout the United States as the standard work on this subject.

The gift of the statues of these great figures who stood so stanchly for the fundamental of amity and unity of England and America is of course only symbolic. It stands, however, for the hope of the world today: peace through the friendship of its many nations.

A ROAD about a quarter of a mile long, built as enduringly as possible to be destroyed as quickly as possible, is the odd but practical basis of an experiment now being conducted at Pittsburg, Cal. The road is laid down in the shape of a race track, and is constructed of thirteen sections, each one of a different type of concrete pavement. The problem is to find out which will last longest. A procession of some forty motor trucks, loaned by the United States Government, travels continuously over its surface. There are tunnels underneath and ditches along the sides from which observations of the effect of traffic on the different sections are being made. Sections that wear out first are to be restored and kept in repair until the stoutest section, whichever it may prove to be, has been destroyed. The cost of building and wearing out the road, which is being defrayed in part by contributions of men, machinery, and material by the road-building interests, will probably run into hundreds of thousands of dollars. It is hoped, however, that the practical information thus obtained will more than offset its cost.

East Meeting West

PERHAPS nothing of Kipling's, unless it be the refrain to the "Recessional," is more quoted than the opening line of that "Ballad of East and West" which Tennyson so greatly admired,—and nothing is less understood. "Never the twain shall meet," we recite, usually going on to point out that, as a matter of obvious fact, they really are meeting, day-in day-out, from Cairo to Canton. Of course, the bodily, personal forgathering of folk from antipodal points of the compass was the last thing the poet had in thought; he meant the contact of two almost diametrically opposed mentalities so sympathetically as at least somewhat to merge (not merely "meet") in understanding. Until the present-day world can demonstrate something like a real approach to this, that "never" will continue to stand as suggestively accurate.

There are two wrong ways to seek such accomplishment. "Whitewashing" is as impotent to get us anywhere as "pin-pricking." It is as futile to keep on saying sweet nothings while blinking the differences that spell danger, as it is to carp and criticize, to sneer and almost insult,—as Dr. Ninagawa has been doing lately in the Tokyo "Taiyo," for instance. In his final lecture before the Williamstown Institute of Politics, Professor Rikitaro Fujisawa of the Imperial University of Japan summed up excellently the right way to go to work, when he said:

> To proclaim the brotherhood of man and yet stand aloof from each other is the most puzzling contradiction in human life, and not conducive to the construction of a perfect whole. The history of the last century, broadly speaking, shows the East fearing the force of the West while the West remained oblivious to the ideals of the East. In the constructive period through which we are now passing, we must get rid of the conception that any civilization other than our own is unworthy even of study.

In other words: Occident and Orient must be genuinely open-minded, each observing the other with no intent but an honest desire to knock away past barriers by a real appreciation of present differences.

Much has been done already in this direction. Transoceanic trade has been followed by international investment; a double-barreled help of first magnitude. Consequent on the establishing of these points of contact have come both the interchange of visits of business men and financial leaders and the formation of international organizations; the America-Japan Society, so lately started by prominent figures in the great industrial district which centers upon Osaka, "the Japanese Pittsburgh," is an admirable case in point. Exchange lecturers and professors have done no little to further this largely desirable work, and textbooks are now being prepared, better than educational institutions, east and west, hitherto have had. There cannot be too many truthfully informed "popular" books published, on both sides of the Pacific; and if the sensational and inaccurate ones are yet in the majority the titles of the proper kind are fast closing up on them. Honest journalism, too, is as urgently called for as any of these other agents,—and with every month that passes is there more and more measuring up to the demand of the times.

Has today a need more vital than this truer "meeting" of East and West? Foreign trade has become as imperatively necessary as domestic trade used to be, but commercial dealings between Orient and Occident depend for their ultimate success directly upon increased understanding. Then there is that little matter of "The Brotherhood of Man." The world has much to say to that text; if it really means all it says it has it in its power to prove "The Poet of Greater Britain" a poor prophet.

Beer Contentment for Labor

A CANDIDATE for Representative in the United States Congress from a California district, who has avowed his sympathy with the deceptive "light wines and beer" movement for the nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment, professes to believe that the prohibition of intoxicating liquors is the chief cause of the strikes and other labor disturbances so widely prevalent, and declares that the amendment of the Volstead Law so as to permit the sale of certain kinds of alcoholic beverages will make Labor "prosperous and contented."

In so far as "liquor prosperity" is concerned, the American workers need hardly be reminded that the record of ante-prohibition years shows at various times just as many strikes, lockouts and wage reductions as the country has experienced since the adoption of national prohibition. The workers know also that the comparatively little distress among those living in enforced idleness during the past two years is largely due to the fact that with the abolition of the saloon a greater percentage of the earnings of Labor has gone into the savings banks, and the strikers have therefore been in a better position to hold out for what they regard as a fair living wage. The promise of prosperity through restoring opportunities for spending a large part of Labor's weekly wages in the corner saloon will not deceive many of those to whom it is made.

The notion that the workers in American mines, mills, and factories will become more contented if they are allowed to drink alcoholic compounds is one worthy of the stupid liquor interests that have always shown their ignorance of the popular consciousness. When the prohibition amendment was before the several state Legislatures for ratification the same appeal was made to Labor, which was urged to rise in its might and defeat a policy that, it was claimed, would implant the thought of discontent. The American workers are not made of the stuff that is afraid of becoming discontented, if they believe that there are good grounds for dissatisfaction. They know that all progress, from the caveman living on shellfish up to modern civilization, has had its origin in a righteous discontent with things as they were. The desire for improvement of living conditions, better shelter, food, and clothing, for all that distinguishes the civilized man from the savage, has been the motive power that has changed the aspect of the world. A blind and ignorant discontent with natural laws and forces may do much harm. An equally great injury would be worked against the establishment of a harmonious social order if the masses of the people were to be lulled into a false contentment by alcohol or other drugs.

It is reported that some employers of Labor are making contributions to the anti-prohibition movement, with the mistaken idea that a return to liquor-drinking will make their employees more docile. When the facts as to this financial assistance to the nullification cause are made public they may explain the prosperity of the various "anti-Volstead" leagues and associations.

The Stimulus of Restrictions

THERE is a lesson in something other than the mere technical methods of aviation to be drawn from the remarkable successes achieved recently by the Germans in airplanes without engines. In their experiments with this form of aviation the Germans have constructed gliders, and have so trained pilots in taking advantage of the currents of the air that they have been able to make very considerable flights without the use of any power whatsoever. Those who have studied the development of airplanes will recall that the Wright brothers, in their preliminary experiments, observed closely with glasses the action of soaring birds, and reached the conclusion that they achieved their flights without any apparent effort by instinctively taking advantage of currents of air normally imperceptible to the human mind. The Germans are trying to do the same thing, and are training the human mind to discover and utilize these same air currents. As a result, flights without power, in some instances exceeding a mile in distance, and in others exceeding in time thirty minutes in the air, have been achieved.

Now the question arises why advancement in this particular form of aviation has been so great in Germany, while no other nation has manifested even notable interest in the subject. The answer is that under the Treaty of Versailles the Germans were prohibited from building aircraft equipped with motors. The purpose was, of course, to prevent their furnishing themselves with a large fleet of airplanes and dirigibles, constructed nominally for peaceful uses but readily to be turned to purposes of war. Thus debarred from the ordinary form of the development of aircraft, they have turned to what has been an extraordinary form, and have achieved notable results therein. It is not impossible, in fact, that the restriction imposed by the international statesmen at Versailles may ultimately lead to a revolution in the science of flying.

Perhaps in other branches of human thought and human activity we may find that arbitrary limitations imposed upon what would seem to be the natural course of development only stimulates increased activity and the discovery of new methods for attaining some notable material success.

Combating Soil Exhaustion

THE collapse of industrial and commercial activities throughout the United States in 1920, following immediately the marked decline in prices of all staple farm products, and the consequent inability of the 40,000,000 consumers living on farms to buy goods on a normal scale, had the result of fixing clearly in the minds of manufacturers, merchants and bankers the fundamental truth that in the long run American prosperity depends mainly upon conditions in the agricultural industry. It is now more generally realized than ever before that the welfare of the great industrial, transportation, and mercantile interests is closely bound up with that of the farmers, and that whatever tends to increase the productive powers of agriculture, and to create wider markets for its products, is of direct concern to all other business interests.

With the gradual recovery in prices of the chief farm crops there has arisen a discussion of the factors operating to give the average "dirt farmer," the man who owns and cultivates his own land, such a relatively low return for his year's labor. A careful analysis of the returns from representative farms in various states shows that after making allowance for interest on the cost of land, improvements, implements, and stock, the net return to a large percentage of the working farmers is considerably less than the wages paid skilled workmen in other industries. It would seem that unless these conditions are changed the drift of population from the country into the cities and industrial centers, a movement that is generally regarded as highly undesirable, will not easily be checked.

One of the principal reasons for the diminished net returns of agriculture is the steadily increasing requirements for artificial fertilizers. Only a few years ago it was customary to talk of the "inexhaustible fertility" of the prairie and irrigated lands. It has been found that with continuous cropping, even when there is a well-balanced rotation of crops, the need for fertilizers is soon apparent, and the cost of this material is an important addition to the farmer's expenses. The gradual exhaustion of soil fertility is the chief cause of the many abandoned farms in the New England and other eastern states.

While the essential constituents for food production have been taken from the land by a process that has been described as "soil mining," millions of tons of fertilizing material are being annually washed out to sea through the country's sewers. It is an old story—the sending of ships on 10,000-mile voyages to bring home guano or nitrates for American farms, while equally valuable fertilizers are thrown away at every seaport. The desirability of preserving streams and rivers from pollution has led in some interior cities and towns to the adoption of other methods for disposing of sewage. It is time that the American people should awake to the need for abandoning everywhere the present antiquated system of dumping into the ocean those soil constituents that must, under present conditions, be replaced at an ever-increasing cost.

Confidence and Fear in Business

PESSIMISTIC reports to the contrary notwithstanding, there is little doubt that business conditions in the United States are showing distinct improvement, with the promise of a real approximation to normality in the not very far distant future. It is, therefore, somewhat satisfying to find this conclusion supported in a report issued by J. H. Tregoe, the executive head of the National Association of Credit Men, after an investigation of conditions in the thirteen principal agricultural states of America. In employment, production, wages, and movement of commodities, Mr. Tregoe sees encouraging signs, and he urges his readers to be perfectly confident that progress is being made toward complete recovery.

The facts upon which Mr. Tregoe has built his conclusions are broad and basic fundamentals of business. For instance, he speaks of the encouraging crop prospects indicated largely by the shipments of grain that have so far occurred this year, the continuing decrease in unemployment, aside from the industries affected by the strikes, and the gradual coming back into the market of the farmer, which he thinks is one of the most desirable features in the situation. He feels that business is coming out of a crisis of several months of severe test, with new determination and new resolves.

There is more in the advice which Mr. Tregoe gives when he urges that a sense of confidence be entertained that progress is being made toward complete recovery than appears on the surface. And it is upon that sense of confidence, based on new determination and new resolves, that without any doubt the business of the future will be builded to a far greater degree than has been the case heretofore. Fear operates as a deterrent in business as in every other line of activity. And fear which has seized whole communities or peoples is as productive of harmful results to those communities or peoples as in an individual instance. It is new resolves and new determination which are needed on every hand. It is confidence in the essential productivity of right effort which must be aroused. Fear cramps initiative and endeavor. Confidence unfolds opportunity and countless possibilities for good. New resolves and new determination throw off the old and take on the new—the recognition of abundance for all, and prosperity as the normal condition of affairs for individuals, communities and nations. Fear makes for selfishness and lack and war. Confidence makes for harmony and satisfaction. Confidence must be one of the keynotes of the returning prosperity of the world.

Editorial Notes

TO THE cricketer from overseas there can be no place of greater interest than the famous cricket ground at Lord's, no more legitimate ambition than to find himself playing on that historic sweep of greensward in the heart of London. Few people are aware of the double interest belonging to Lord's in that unique collection of pictures which is to be found in what is probably the most beautiful pavilion of its kind in the world. Only the few are privileged to see these oils and water colors, recording the historic development of the game, with portraits of some of its most famous exponents. There is Gainsborough's well-known "Portrait of a Youth With a Hat," and there is Bromley's less familiar but remarkable painting of Alfred Wynn, who has also been drawn by G. F. Watts, an artist it seems difficult to associate with cricket. Then there is a portrait of Parr, the famous leg-hitter, and Fuller Pilch, not less honored in cricket annals for his great battles with Tom Marsden, and, of course, W. G. Grace, the king of cricketers for all time, is to be found there, looking as he did in the heyday of his fame. Certainly the most entertaining part of the collection are those portraits of cricketers dating from more than a century back, blissfully unconscious of how ludicrous in their broad-brimmed and tall hats, their swallow-tails and top-boots, they would appear to modern eyes. One wonders whether the pictures of the twentieth century cricketers will look quite as quaintly unusual a hundred years hence.

CAREFUL housewives in general, and, on a larger scale, men who operate hotels and restaurants, may naturally be shrewdly interested in the findings of the United States Bureau of Standards anent the comparative durability of different kinds of china tableware. So far, the results obtained by the Bureau of Standards, experimentally breaking chinaware, point to the superiority of hotel china made in America over such china produced abroad. Let the careless waiter drop his tray, and it appears evident that he will pick up more dishes intact if they have been made in the United States than if they were made in France, England, or Germany. More than that, the American china was found to lose its good looks only at the highest temperatures of the tests.

"GRACE is coming home pretty soon, Lassie," is the announcement that is made to a disconsolate Airedale, bereft of his mistress for a day or an hour. And Lassie runs up a flight of stairs, crosses a room and clamors to be let out on an open porch whence the sea-way by which her mistress comes home is exposed to plain sight. Let out, she places her forepaws on the parapet and sniffingly scans the arm of the sea that leads from the mainland. And when she sees the little white motorboat coming, she is frantic with delight. Who shall say that animals do not reason—at least as much as some of the beings who arrogate to themselves the proud title of "lords of creation"?